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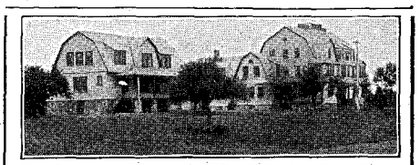

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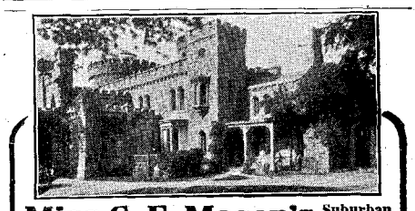

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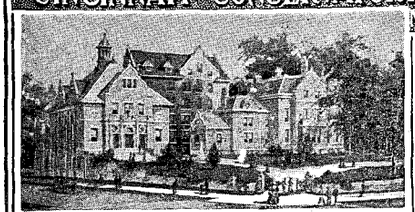

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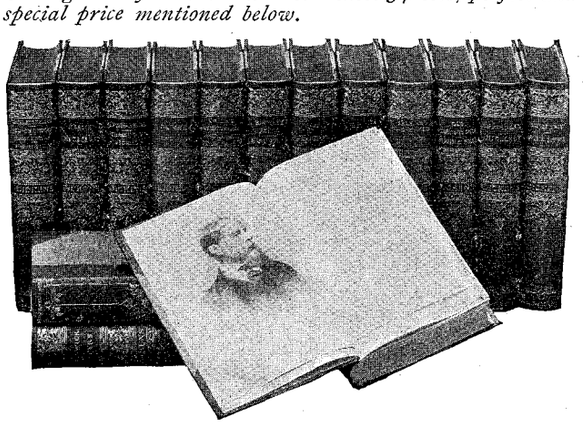

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., NO. 5 NEW YORK, AUGUST 4, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 850

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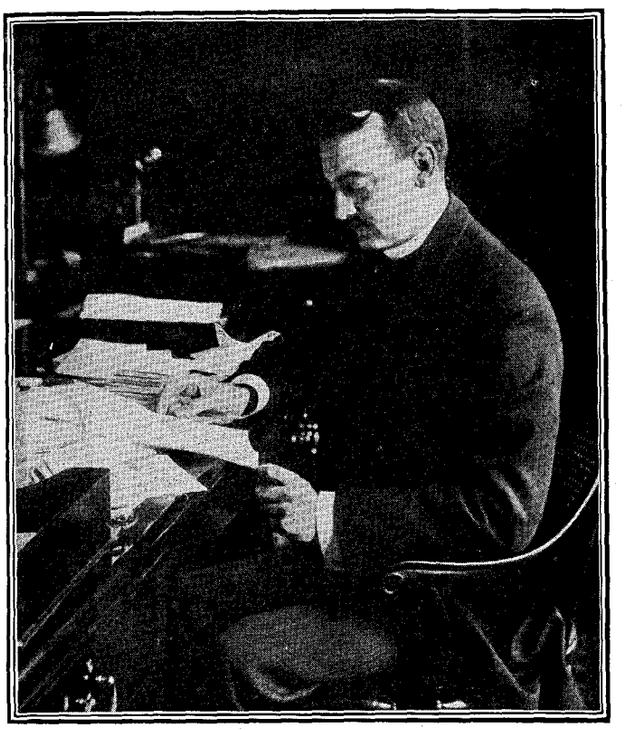
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THIRD-TERM PORTENTS.

FAR and wide the newspapers of the United States are repeating these words attributed to Senator La Follette: "President Roosevelt is the only man the Republicans can nominate who can defeat Mr. Bryan." Indeed, many did not even wait for Senator La Follette's pronunciamento. Col. Henry Watterson, whom the New York *Herald* marks as "a rare combination of the highest qualities of statesman, politician, and journalist," makes this oracular statement: "William Jennings Bryan will be the Democratic candidate for President in 1908. President Roosevelt is playing his cards so as to compel the Republican party to renominate him, and in a fight between Roosevelt and Bryan the latter will win on the single issue of third-termism." Nay, more, Mr. John Sharp Williams, Democratic leader of the House, has said substantially the same thing. The President, when he says anything at all on the subject, invariably reaffirms that his determination not to succeed himself is "irrevocable." Again and again Secretary Loeb has made this statement: "The President meant exactly what he said on the night of his election—that he would not be a candidate again for the office. That statement is irrevocable."



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SECRETARY WILLIAM LOEB, JR.,
Who maintains that "the President meant exactly what he said on the night of his election."

Nevertheless, many journalistic prophets are certain Mr. Roosevelt will again be nominated. Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald* (Ind.), has seen fit to cable from Europe (as the double leads indicate) that "Bryan versus Roosevelt" is the formula for the next presidential campaign "in a nutshell." Then he adds:

"Possibly Colonel Watterson overestimated the intensity of the national distrust of a third term. 'No third term' has not yet been made a part of the Constitution, nor has it been accepted as a national principle like the Monroe Doctrine. Every rule has its exception, and it is easy to conceive of a political crisis wherein the reelection of a President of the United States for a third term might be not only unobjectionable but even advisable.

"In any case, Mr. Roosevelt's renomination appears to be almost a foregone conclusion. It may indeed be rendered obligatory by the fact that he seems to be the only candidate powerful enough to hold the party together and oppose with any chance of success such a candidate as Mr. Bryan."

And the New York *World* (Dem.) asks, "Is he certain that he can prevent his own nomination?" For, as matters stand, "the Republican politicians will not willingly surrender so valuable a party asset as Mr. Roosevelt's popularity. They may nominate him in spite of himself. What would he do then?" Whereupon the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) pointedly recalls that on election night, when the President made the great renunciation, he used the words "under no circumstances." But this will not down with the Washington *Post* (Ind.). *The Post* has its own ideas:

"There are obligations on which it is impossible for a patriot to turn his back, no matter how strongly he may have been pledged in any direction. If, in 1908, it should appear to the Republican party that President Roosevelt, in the brave discharge of his duty, has created a situation that imperatively demanded his nomination, and if, in that situation, his party should call on him to lead on for another four years, would it not be his duty to comply with the demand? *The Post* believes it would, and it does Mr. Roosevelt the justice of believing that in such a case the 'irrevocable' would be compelled to revoke itself."

In similar vein, Alfred Henry Lewis, writing in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), cries out: "Who are made glad by Mr. Roosevelt's announcement of his Presidential end to come in 1909?" Who but the corporations, who, in Mr. Lewis's opinion, simply gave hostages to Fortune by letting Mr. Roosevelt be elected? "Being called to the Presidency," Mr. Lewis thinks, "one must come. The wishes of him called are not to

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count." Mr. Lewis not only predicts, but he exhorts in these words:

"The people made Mr. Roosevelt President; they may, if they will, make him President again. By the word of the people he came from the people, and, until the people give him leave, he can not lay down his trust. Even sectionalism demands him for its wiping out; and a South, seeking to forget the old, striving to overtake the new, sees its hope in him who, coming up since the smoke-blown years of Civil War, takes half his blood from those who fought under the Stars and Bars.

"Therefore, O people! should you want Mr. Roosevelt, it is yours to have him, with none to consult or consider save yourselves. Also of this be sure: It is a matter wherein he has no voice. Whether he shall serve another term or no is for the public, not him, to determine. In truth, he is not entitled to so much as a seat in the gallery while the business is being discussed. The public, adopting a lesser doctrine, will not only throw away its privilege, but prove false to duty."

"In any event," is the Chicago *Journal's* (Ind.) comment on this article, "it seems probable that Mr. Roosevelt, when he ends his present term, will not retire forever from the Presidency." At the end of four years, or eight, *The Journal* adds, "the people will very likely turn to him, as they turned to Grover Cleveland after President Harrison's term." And so, also, the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) has a vision that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan "will yet stand face to face in some momentous political struggle which will mark a new era in American politics."

A "DENATURED" CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

TRUE-BLUE Republican papers unhesitatingly announce Republican victory in the next Congressional campaign. As an example of the Republican style of discourse, these words at the end of a brief editorial in the Philadelphia *Press* may be cited: "President Roosevelt's great policy needs a Republican majority in the next House, and the voters of the country are going to put such a majority there." The New York *Times* (Dem.), on the other hand, counsels the Democrats to woo success by trusting to a platform based on tariff revision. Some there are, however, both grave and gay, that are filled with doubt. The New York *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), for instance, has a theory that the men nominated will be carefully scrutinized by the voters this fall; particularly, since the campaign will be so slenderly financed and, in the words of *The Sun*, "may have to be fought with postage-stamps as the sinews of war." To quote further:

"Neither committee expects to have enough money for legitimate expenses. Contributions are slow, very slow, up to the present time. The friends of the Grand Old Party and also the 'angels' of the party of Thomas Jefferson are not going down into their pockets. A blood-curdling story of the failure of the Hon. James M. Griggs to 'touch' the Monte Cristo of Montana is told. Senator Clark was cordially invited to make some speeches 'for the good of the party.' The Democratic chairman reasoned that the Senator would rather sign a check than talk. But he declined to talk and did not send a check. The blow almost killed Griggs, who was already in the 'dismal dumps' because rent had been asked in advance for the headquarters of his campaign committee in Washington. In raising the wind the Hon. James S. Sherman expects to have no better luck than the Democratic chairman. The conclusion is that it will be one of those still-waters-run-deep campaigns that so vex the souls of politicians, the people busy at their working and money-making and giving no sign of how they will vote in November."

And *The Sun* is not alone in forecasting this kind of a "denatured" campaign. To some, however, as stated already, the issue is more certain. Taking as a text Speaker Cannon's "stand-pat" announcement after his conference with the President at Oyster Bay, they reason one way or the other. The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), in commenting upon the power of the trusts, remarks:

"This is the power which the Dingley tariff has conferred upon them. There is no question that the extortions of the Steel Trust and like monopolies inflict vastly more evil upon the American people than all the alleged mischiefs in railroad transportation which the act of the late session is designed to remedy. Yet upon this system the Republican politicians propose to 'stand pat' in their plan of campaign. The Democrats can not but welcome the issue."

And the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) exclaims derisively:

"Mr. Roosevelt and his counselors may really be so fatuous as to think that by giving orders to their stump-speakers and going over the campaign-book with a blue pencil, all reference to the wrongs of the tariff will be made impossible. The Democrats

A POLITICAL KIDNAPING.
A certain old party is suspected of having designs upon Teddy Roosevelt.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

A PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

HOT-WEATHER POLITICS.

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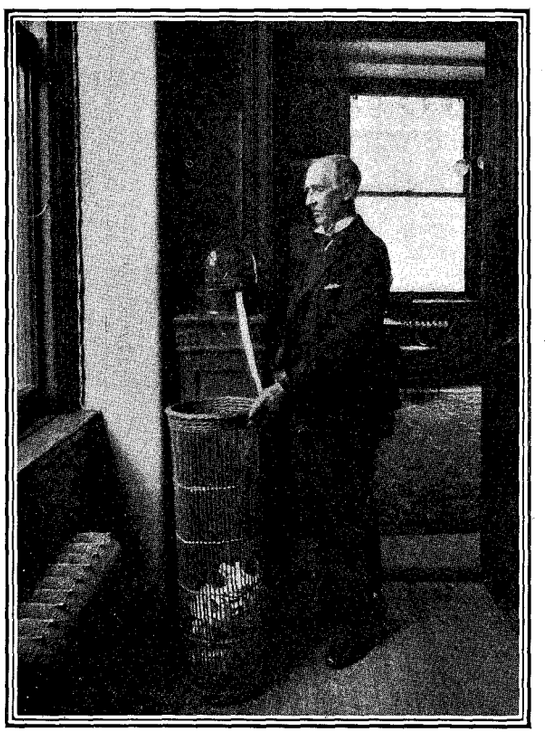
will see to it that they are undeceived. One of the first rules for an opposition is to talk of the things your political opponents would like to keep quiet about. This year the Democrats will have plenty of Republicans to aid them in flinging the tabooed words at the Republican candidates."

The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) feels sure, moreover, that "the American people do not indorse the work of Senator Brandegee and his friends in strangling the Philippine Tariff bill in committee; nor will they, in the long run, agree to the 'stand-pat' policy." Two papers, however, the New York *World* (Dem.) and the New York *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), look at the question in another manner. Says *The Sun:*

"In the Congress campaign soon to begin the Democrats may be expected to pronounce tariff reform the paramount issue and challenge the Republicans to make good their assertion that the people fear to entrust amendment of the present law to the minority party. On their part the Republicans are likely, in some of their State and district platforms, to deal with the subject tolerantly and tentatively; for now that rate legislation is out of the way, who knows but President Roosevelt may urge revision in his message to Congress in December?"



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RUSSELL SAGE,
Who left $70,000,000 to his wife.

And to *The World* it is a serious question whether or not Mr. Roosevelt will "stand pat." To quote:

"Republican speakers will not discuss tariff revision in the fall campaign, but what if President Roosevelt should send to Congress in December a ringing message urging a reasonable and immediate revision of the Dingley schedules? Would even the Fifty-ninth Congress be able to resist such an appeal? Would it not revise the tariff and thereby deprive the Democrats of still another important issue in the campaign of 1908?

"The President is not incapable of doing this. He has taken similar steps in the past, to the consternation of moss-covered conservatism, but to the general satisfaction of the country. He may prefer that Republican orators should keep still about the tariff during the campaign, but will he himself keep still after Congress convenes?"

This is not the first time *The World* has suggested that President Roosevelt send in a ringing message for tariff reform, but the President for some reason has always seemed to prefer other counsels. Several other papers also keep expressing the belief that the President is at heart an earnest tariff-reformer, but they fail to state any ground the President has given for this idea.

Coming back, however, to the true-blue Republican papers, we find a blissful state of calm assurance, removed from any semblance of doubt. The New York *Tribune*, for instance, sees the Democrats in the "embarrassing position of having no logical case to frame against the party in power." *The Tribune* reasons thus:

"There may be Democrats who can still work themselves up to the point of believing that the tariff issue is as vital an issue as it was in the days when the South still hated the protective system and fought persistently to destroy it. But that the sectional passions and prejudices of that period can be revived, or that any considerable portion of the American people can be stampeded nowadays by an assault on the protective theory as such, seems to us a very questionable assumption. The average voter, Republican or Democrat, is willing to have the tariff revised and anxious to eliminate as far as possible any discriminations and inequalities which have been discovered in its workings. He does not want to suffer through favoritism to sections or to individual interests. But beyond demanding the enforcement of justice between the overprotected producer and the overtaxed consumer he has ceased largely to interest himself in the tariff problem. Economically the protective system has abundantly justified itself."

REFLECTIONS ON THE CAREER OF RUSSELL SAGE.

RUSSELL SAGE left not a cent for charity. At first certain wild rumors of large charitable bequests circulated in the papers, but the reading of the will soon dispelled these rumors. His fortune of seventy or eighty million is left to his wife absolutely. But even in the face of the earlier rumors the comments of the newspapers were not flattering to the shade of the late money-lender. By the New York *Evening Post* he is judged "on the facts as they appear," and the judgment rendered likens him to the village money-lender "ready to screw the last cent from his neighbors, on mortgage and note"—only Sage, as *The Evening Post* continues, "was this village skinflint writ large." Most of the editorial comment, however, appears to be written in the spirit which leads the Atlanta *Georgian* to remark: "There is no need to say anything ill of the dead, but it would be worse than hypocritical to shed any maudlin tears over him." With the question, "Did it pay?" the Philadelphia *Press* concludes the story of his life, which amounted in later years, in the opinion of *The Press*, to a no more edifying task than "sitting on a pile of money and feeling it grow." To the Denver *Republican* such a task is "as morally elevating and as soul-inspiring as piling stones one upon another for no other purpose than to pile them up."

By what the Detroit *Journal* calls the "gaunt virtues" of the man, some papers, like the New York *World*, are inspired to favorable comment. *The World* says of his private life:

"Mr. Sage was not a man of fads. He was not a good man to quote in symposiums on how millionaires amuse themselves or on the duty of rich men to retire from the strenuous life. Work was his play. He loved fine horses, however, owned many of them, and was fond of driving. He read much and could repeat long passages of Shakespeare from memory. Undoubtedly he was a man courageous to a degree, since neither the dynamite of the crank Norcross nor other people's ideas of a millionaire's duties led him to waver from the life he chose to live as his own."

The New York *Evening Sun*, commenting on the celebrated "frugality" of Mr. Sage, says that in him it "amounted to positive genius," but he carried it "to an excess that was in itself a worse extravagance than that which he sought to avoid." And yet, even in this extreme economy, there are no grounds for public ridicule, decides the New York *Sun*, which thus discusses the matter:

"Little minds have jeered at the economies of Russell Sage, seeing in his ill-fitting clothes and his frugal lunches evidence of a mean spirit. There never was a greater mistake. He cared no more for luxuries and show, and even for personal comfort, than

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Diogenes in his tub or a holy man of Benares. He would have made a perfect anchorite if money had been no object to him. It was one of the satisfactory things about Russell Sage that he never posed, or pretended, or bored any one with homily or profession. All his days he was frankly a money-maker, and his fame will rest upon the uniform and enviable success that crowned his efforts. Whatever can be said for or against him, he was a genius, and he lived a proper and respectable, as well as a successful life."

Similarly, of the tales of his parsimony, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* remarks that "they lose all point the moment we put aside the fact that Russell Sage was a very rich man," for:

"They then become merely the daily prudence of every man who wishes to become and remain prosperous. They show us simply a man resolved to live a decent and orderly life and succeeding in his resolution so well that his resistance of the temptations of wealth to folly seems to be abnormal. We so seldom see a rich man refraining altogether from waste that when one appears he seems a monster."

That the greatest, if not the only, real pleasure of Mr. Sage existed in the work of amassing millions is generally admitted by the reviewers of his life. As a corollary to that admission, the absolute value of money-making in terms of pleasure is discussed by the press with varying results. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* values it lightly and adds that "an average father of a family taking his children to the circus has probably more robust enjoyment in one afternoon than Russell Sage secured in the last fifty years of his life," but "tastes differ as to enjoyments, and it is not impossible that Sage knew best what was best for himself." This latter view is shared by the New York *Sun*—"what was work to others was play to him; his life was one long vacation."

The millions which he left, the fruit of ninety years of such "vacation," even before his burial gave evidence of trouble ahead for those to whom it was his will that they should go. "The millionaire's body is not laid away in the grave," said the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, "before a horde of relatives spring up like locusts coming out of the ground and fall to disputing about his estate." The remarkable frugality which accompanied the accumulation of this millionaire's "pot of gold," causes the Detroit *Free Press* to remark that "poetic justice will now be outraged if some reckless spendthrift does not wallow in that pot."

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

COMMENTING upon the foreign commerce for the fiscal year just closed, which shows a trade balance of $517,000,000 of exports over imports, the Philadelphia *Press* remarks that "the expenditure of $100,000,000 on the navy or $150,000,000 for the Panama Canal are really only trifles after all." The New York *Sun*, looking at the enormous aggregate value of both exports and imports, calls the $30,000,000 by which that aggregate falls short of the three-billion-dollar mark "a mere bagatelle." The press find in the big figures involved a great chance for favorable statistical comparisons with both the commerce of other nations and the trade of this country in past years. "In ten years," the New York *Tribune* finds, "we have made as great an advance as a buyer and seller in the world's markets as we made in the one hundred and seven years preceding."

The New York *Times* compares at length the record-breaking of one year ago with that which the present reports show:

"'All new records,' was the triumphant caption over the records of foreign trade at this time last year. Now we put upon record facts making last year's seem almost paltry. The increase in exports is $225,201,946, and in imports $109,102,308. Truly a good growth. The first billion-dollar mark in our exports was reached in 1892. Four lean years followed, but the billions have been unbroken since 1897. Soon it will be two billions, but last year it was only $1,743,763,612. It was in 1903 that we reached the billion standard in our imports, and when we reached it we did not hold it. The year just closed, however, shows that then it was handsomely exceeded, the aggregate being $1,226,615,379. The total falls just a trifle short of the sentimental three billions upon which all lovers of records and big things had set their hearts. The aggregate is only $2,970,378,991, but the lacking $30,000,000, will hardly prevent this year going into the three-billion class in popular phrase. The biggest total trade, however, does not yield the biggest excess of exports, $517,148,233, comparing with $664,592,826 in the famous year of 1901."

The report of the Bureau of Statistics gives but little information as to the apportionment of these vast sums among the various classes of trade. From the preliminary statements which are given some interesting comparisons are drawn by the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"The total value of bread-stuffs exported was $177,350,476, compared with $101,107,417 in the preceding fiscal year, and $142,710,484 for 1903-4, but in 1902-3 it reached $213,043,296, and in 1900-1 attained the highest record at $266,806,188. The gain of last year over the preceding in wheat was from 4,391,061 bushels to 34,793,525, and in flour from 8,756,915 barrels to 13,870,997, but the high record for wheat is 154,856,102 bushels exported in the year ending June, 1902, and for flour 19,716,484 barrels in 1902-3. The total export of corn during the last fiscal year was 117,385,437 bushels, against 88,565,867 the previous year, and 55,858,965 for that ending June, 1904, but in that ending in 1900 it went as high as 209,348,284. The disparity in value is not so great as that in quantity, as prices are higher in years of relatively short crops and light exports."

Regarding the effect of the investigations of the packing-houses upon the meat exports, *The Journal of Commerce* says:

"The effect of the packing-house disclosures, whatever it may prove to be, does not appear very clearly in the June statement, as the heavy orders are mostly for products not delivered for some weeks. The loss of orders in June will be indicated more fully in the actual exports for July, but so far as can be judged now it will be chiefly in canned meats. The value of canned meats exported fell off considerably, not only in June but in previous months, which is attributed in considerable part to the diminished demand from Japan since the end of its military operations in Manchuria. Canned meats are a comparatively small item in our exports of provisions. With a total value of $193,943,428 for the eleven months ending with May, only $6,143,352 consisted of canned beef and $1,146,273 of canned pork, no other meat products being designated as 'canned' in the statistics of exports."

ROOSEVELT—"SOMEBODY'S SWIPED 'EM."
Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.

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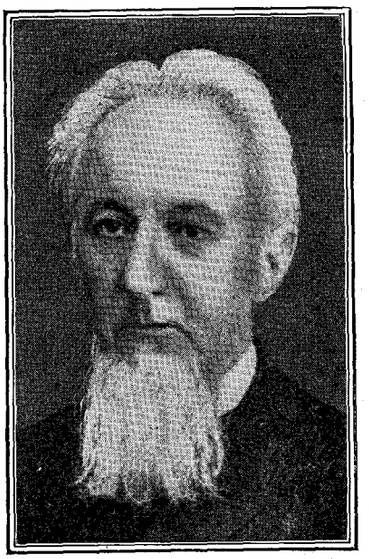
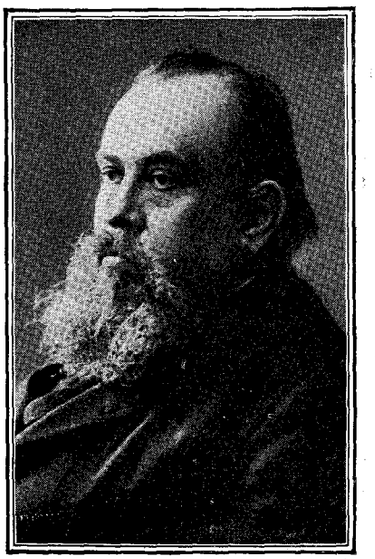
PRINCE LVOF,
He asks people to support the Czar.



COUNT HEYDEN
Joins Prince Lvof in seeking to avoid revolution.



PROF. MAXIM KOVALEVSKY,
He elicited Sir Henry's "Vive la Douma!"

AFTER THE DOUMA.

ONLY a very small portion of the comment in American newspapers on the Czar's dissolution of the Douma is directed against that body and in favor of the Czar. A sample of such opinion is found in an editorial in the Detroit *Journal*, which congratulates Russia on being "well rid of her first Douma." In *The Journal's* opinion, if a Congress in America "made the display of incapacity which has marked the sessions of the Douma, we should be thankful if some *ad-interim* czar would dissolve the unprofitable assembly." The Douma, *The Journal* believes, has no sense "for the faintest theories of constitutionality," and of that body's excursion to Viborg, Finland, *The Journal* says: "It is as if part of Congress, failing of reelection, should go to Porto Rico and go on making laws for nobody to sign and no one to obey." To quote further:

"There is no doubt that revolution is imminent in Russia—as it has been since Bloody Sunday—and there is no doubt that the most dangerous element in revolution has been disbanded in the Douma. It demanded the privileges of going into the sovereign's presence and conferring with him, which are not granted to the Parliament in England. It has spent all these days and weeks in wrangles and rows. It has demonstrated to the satisfaction of every one that there is no capacity in it for dealing with the agrarian troubles, the revenue, or its own relation to the country."

The majority is against this view, and its opinion was fairly expressed by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British Premier, when Prof. Maxim Kovalevsky, one of the Douma delegates, announced in a choking voice at a meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in London that he and his colleagues must return, since there is no longer a Douma for them to represent, Sir Henry, in defiance of prudence, cried out, "Vive la Douma!" Even the Premier's Conservative critics concede that, irregular as such an utterance is when made by the Premier, he was only saying "what is in all our hearts." "Revolutions," the New York *Evening Post* points out, "never go backward," and in the opinion of the New York *Sun* the meeting of the Douma in Finland after its dissolution is "probably destined to be as memorable in history as the tennis-court declaration made by the French National Assembly that it would not submit to be prorogued or dissolved." The result of the Viborg meeting is this appeal to the people:

PRINCE DOLGOROUKOF,
"To carry on the work of liberation."

"Citizens, stand up for your trampled-on rights, for popular representation, and for an imperial parliament. Russia must not remain a day without popular representation. You possess the means of acquiring it. The Government has, without the assent of the popular representatives, no right to collect taxes from the people or to summon the people to military service. Therefore, you are now the Government. The dissolved Parliament was justified in giving neither money nor soldiers. Should the Government, however, contract loans in order to procure funds, such loans will be invalid. Without the consent of the popular representatives, the Russian people will never acknowledge them, and will not be called upon to pay them. Accordingly, until a popular representative parliament is summoned, do not give a copeck to the throne or a soldier to the army. Be steadfast in your refusal. No power can resist the united, inflexible will of the people. Citizens, in this obligatory and unavoidable struggle your representatives will be with you."

The Douma also elected a perpetual executive committee headed by Prince Dolgoroukof "to carry on the work of liberation." Upon the Douma's manifesto to the people the Toledo *Blade* makes this comment:

"The Douma struck the vital point in the Czar's armor when it advised the people to refrain from paying taxes and from joining the army. Under the most favorable conditions the Czar must have recruits and money, and if he can not frighten his people into furnishing these, the days of the throne are few indeed and full of trouble."

Many papers call attention to the moderation shown by the

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Douma in its appeal. If the Radical wing of the Douma is responsible for it, observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*—"if such be the case, Russian Radicalism in its parliamentary form is revealed as unexpectedly safe and sane."

Three former leaders of the Douma, according to press despatches, Count Heyden, Mr. Stakhovitch, and Prince Lvof, who had refused to sign the Viborg document, issued an address urging the people to submit to the Emperor's will, declaring that he used his indubitable right in dissolving Parliament. The Philadelphia *Press* gives praise to those men for this reason:

"In the end the fate of Russia will be settled, not by desultory and scattered revolt, but by the next representative assembly. Unless its election is prohibited—and of this there is as yet no prospect—out of the next Douma will come constitutional government for Russia."

But the tone of most papers rings otherwise. As the New York *Tribune* says:

"The Terror is come, and the end of it is not to be foreseen, save that we must believe order will be restored and freedom will be established—after what time, and at what cost! It would not be profitable to tarry over academic discussions of responsibility and culpability. The mischief has been done and can not be undone. It is too late to talk of the preventives that might, would, could, or should have been applied. The practical question is, what cures can be applied to shorten as much as possible the duration of the devastating fever. That is the question which is to be answered by those who have goaded and irritated and tortured the body of Russia into this fever, and the task of answering it is one before which they may well stand appalled. The condition which confronted Frankenstein was not more terrible."

Few papers pay any serious attention to rumors of intervention on behalf of the Czar by Germany and Austria. Germany with its ever-increasing Socialism and Austria with its Hungarian affairs, the Los Angeles *Express* points out, have troubles enough of their own. Besides, "holy alliances are out of date in this twentieth century." In the end, remarks the Indianapolis *News*, we may be sure of one thing, "and that is that freedom will triumph, if not to-day, then to-morrow."

MR. HEARST'S POLITICAL RECRUDESCENCE.

THE announcement made by Charles F. Murphy, "boss" of Tammany Hall, that William Randolph Hearst "is a possibility" as Tammany candidate for Governor has called forth many criticisms of both politicians. A few months ago, many newspapers recall, the two men were, so to speak, at daggers drawn. Then, in the words of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "the Hearst papers pictured him [Murphy] as a thief and a robber, and Hearst must have seemed to a large number of persons throughout the country as a moral hero who had joined issue with the gigantic corruption of Tammany Hall, and enlisted for the task of putting its boss in jail." *The Tribune* reflects that Murphy must be experiencing "a sweet revenge" to make Mr. Hearst display himself as "an office-seeker on the anxious seat," and then adds:

"Perhaps in the end Murphy will support Hearst. Such support of a man whom he has described as a reprobate and an assassin would also be a revelation. The organization leader who nominates for Governor a man whom he advertises as an assassin must hurt himself and his candidates just in proportion as men have believed him. Few persons doubt that Hearst and Murphy are both perfectly capable of making a combination despite their opinions of each other. But if it should be made it would be a demonstration which would not be misunderstood of the utter shamelessness and demagogy of both."

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), with a roving commission to go to and fro in New York State and up and down in it, reports a decided leaning toward Mr. Hearst in the organizations of many counties, and this is the way he explains it:

"Two circumstances have contributed to assist Mr. Hearst's candidacy recently. The first was his declaration that he was not a candidate for the Presidential nomination. This instantly won him the adherence of many Bryan Democrats, who accepted it in good faith. The second incident was his decision to hold the Independence League back until the regular Democratic organization had a chance to act. The original plan was to hold the Independence League convention early and force the Democratic party to indorse its ticket. This would have alienated hundreds of up-State Democrats, who would refuse to play second fiddle—the abandonment of this plan has reconciled not a few."

Editorially *The Post* describes the methods employed by the Hearst agents in this wise:

"Editorial support, or at least alarmed tolerance, they endeavor to secure as in Rochester, Syracuse, and Buffalo, by the threat to 'start a Hearst newspaper.' To secure immunity from that horror, at the price of a few delegates, might almost seem a good bargain. At any rate, the unscrupulous Hearst campaign is being pushed throughout the State in such ways."

The New York *Times*, that conservative organ representing the ancient Democratic virtues and principles, breaks out into bitter, double-leaded protest:

"Why is it that the Democratic party falls a prey to all infections and offers a helpless hospitality to every germ that wriggles into its neighborhood? Secession seized upon it forty-six years ago, and it was not on its feet again for twenty-four years. While in that debilitated state it fell a victim to greenback inflation and then went and got its system full of free-silver bacilli. It is always ailing, and seems really to invite invasion from every malady. And now it is undergoing a virulent attack of Hearst. If it survive that, with the Conners and Murphy complications, why, then, nothing ever can kill it. . . . . .

"The Democracy will become immune again, it will be restored to the vigor of its first half century, if it will be at pains to get some principles. They are the germ-destroyers of political parties. They must be sound, saving, vital, and they must be stuck to. The party has been prone to forget its ancient faith as often as any voluble itinerant has climbed over the fence with new preaching. There is nothing Democratic in Mr. Hearst's doctrines. He may with his following enter the shell of the party, but he will find it untenanted. Democrats in the old sense could have nothing to do with him.

"But where are the old-time Democrats? What are they doing to resist the Hearst invasion and save the party name, the party honor?"

But Mr. Hearst's own papers have for various reasons of late preserved a sphinx-like silence upon New York State politics.

WHAT GORKY THINKS OF US.

IN common with many another European traveler, Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist, who had not a little trouble with the hotel-keepers upon his arrival here, makes sad lament over American materialism. This "life of materialism," thinks Mr. Gorky, "this constant pursuit of the dollar, is a state in which all Americans live under protest." And yet he can not help observing that the faces in the streets show no dissatisfaction with their life, which, in reality, is a terrible business, could they but see it with the eyes of Mr. Gorky. "Everywhere," he exclaims, "is toil, everything is caught up in its whirlwind, everybody obeys the will of some mysterious power hostile to man and to nature. A machine, a cold, unseen, unreasoning machine, in which man is but an insignificant screw!" Mr. Gorky vows that he adores energy, but to devote all this gigantic energy merely to the quest of a "piece of bread," he thinks heart-rending. Remarking upon our great buildings, the sky-scrapers, "rectangular, with no desire to be beautiful," the Russian novelist can not but grieve that "in the windows of these business houses there are no flowers, and no children are anywhere seen." He doubts the habitation of

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freedom in such places. "It is always so," says he. "In great houses dwell small people."

What chiefly arouses Mr. Gorky's pity is the pathetic ignorance of New-Yorkers of what a truly miserable life they lead. Those hurrying crowds on the pavements, if only they knew it, are in reality slaves. Yet, "their faces are calm, their hearts do not feel the misfortune of being slaves. . . . In their eyes gleams a consciousness of independence, but they do not know it is but the sorry independence of the ax in the hands of the woodman, of the hammer in the hands of the blacksmith. This liberty is the tool in the hands of the Yellow Devil—Gold." Not this is life, according to Mr. Gorky's standard. "To live means to live beautifully, bravely, and with all the power of the soul. To live means to embrace with our minds the whole universe, to mingle our thoughts with all the secrets of existence, and to do all that is possible in order to make life around us more beautiful, more varied, freer, and brighter." What he finds "superlatively lacking to America" is the desire for beauty, "a thirst for those pleasures which it alone can give to the mind and to the heart." But no beauty dwells in our midst. There is in us, according to Mr. Gorky, a reprehensible attachment to the daily newspapers. The populace is fond of reading newspaper tales of a sanguinary and cruel nature; tales of murder and horrors are our daily pabulum.

Touching the question of American morality, with which Mr. Gorky so unhappily clashed, there is much in this article in *Appleton's Magazine* of a veiled and half-mysterious nature, subtle, and calculated to distress all the critics of Mr. Gorky. After introducing certain metaphors and anecdotes, Mr. Gorky delivers himself like this:

"Morality seems to me like a secret vessel tightly covered with a heavy lid of bias and prejudice. I think that in that vessel are concealed the best recipes for a pure and ethical life, the shortest and surest road to eternal happiness. But beside that vessel people always stand as guardians of its purity, who do not inspire my confidence, altho they arouse my envy by their flowery appearance. They are such smug, round, lardy creatures, so well satisfied with themselves, and standing so firmly on their feet, like veritable mile-posts pointing the way to the salvation of the soul. However, there is nothing wooden about them except their hearts."

It is a source of regret to Mr. Gorky that America, which is so very far from having worked out in its own social relations "a system of conduct worthy of imitation," should take it upon itself to judge of the morality of others. Other things that amaze him are the juxtaposition of great wealth and the terrible poverty of the East Side. "What an irreconcilable contradiction," he cries out, "what a tragedy!" It is the poverty and the vice of the East Side, he thinks, that are bound to breed anarchy. The very energy, so abundant in America, will hasten the breeding process. He draws a pitiful picture of poor East-Side children, living in gutters and feeding upon refuse, and then he exclaims:

"America, you who astound the world with your millionaires, look first to the children on the East Side, and consider the menace they hold out to you! The boast of riches when there is an East-Side is a stupid boast."

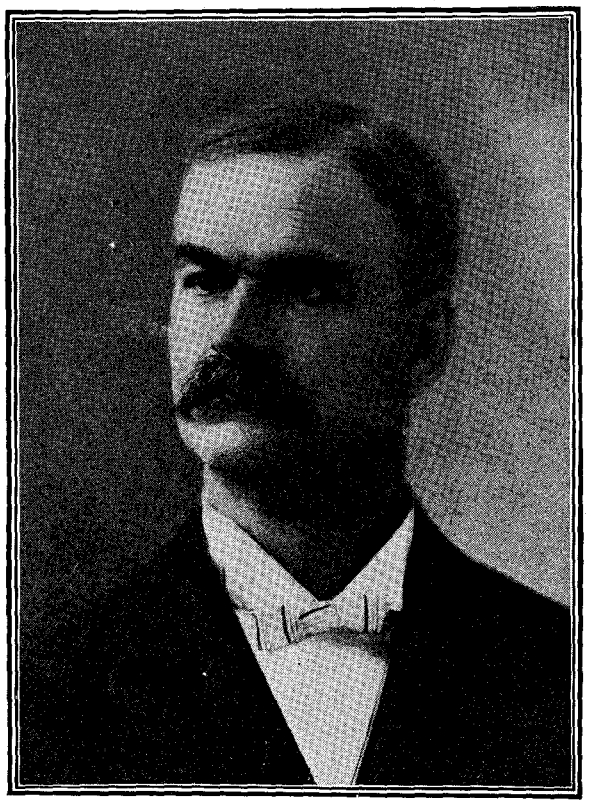
And yet there is some hope for this country. That awakening which has led so many amateur sociologists to take up their abode in the wilds of the East Side in settlements and missions may yet be productive of good. To quote:

"America has not yet suffered the pangs of the dissatisfied spirit, she has not yet felt the aches of the mind. Discontent has but just begun here. And it seems to me that when America will turn her energy to the quest of liberty of the spirit, the world will witness the spectacle of a great conflagration, a conflagration which will cleanse this country from the dirt of gold, and from the dust of prejudice, and it will shine like a magnificent cut diamond, reflecting in its great heart all the thought of the world, all the beauty of life."

The Chicago *Tribune*, in commenting upon this, remarks that "he would express himself more kindly, if a little more American gold had been poured into his purse." Acting Mayor "Pat" McGowan, of New York, when interviewed by the New York *World* touching this article, asseverated that "we work because we want to—it is the way to live"; while J. B. G. Rinehart, an East-Side Republican statesman in the making, vowed that "Gorky is all off" and that "there are more bank accounts on the East-Side than among any other like number of Americans living in a community."

ORGANIZED LABOR IN POLITICS.

"IT is probable that President Gompers will gain some much needed wisdom and experience from his attempt to use his labor organization as a club for killing off Congressmen who did not obey his orders at Washington." This view of the Rochester *Democrat-Chronicle* (Rep.) is one shared by many of the press who find in the political fling of organized labor more cause for mildly curious expectancy than real fear for the established order of politics. It all "sounds majestic," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), but it "should deceive nobody."



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CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD,
A storm center in the fight of labor for political recognition.

The call of President Gompers for a dollar contribution from each member of the American Federation of Labor, for use in the coming congressional campaign, indicates unquestionably to most of the papers the decided stand which is projected. The probable campaign of labor is outlined thus by *The Evening Post:*

"Beginning with Speaker Cannon, who has been charged with more 'deviltry' than any one else in opposing labor legislation, the attack is to be directed at all the Republican members of the Judiciary Committee. Among them are Messrs. Jenkins of Wisconsin, Parker, of New Jersey, Palmer, of Pennsylvania, and Littlefield, of Maine. These audacious gentlemen had the effrontery to set up their notions of good law and sound public policy against those of Mr. Gompers. Members of the Committee on Labor are also marked for destruction. Included are Vreeland, of New York, Bartholdt, of Missouri, and McCall, of Massachusetts. Not being ready to rival Hearst in recklessness, these

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Congressmen must all go. In a way, organized labor is consistent in opposing such vigorous and independent men. It would apply unionist standards to Congress, and allow no room for exceptional merit, but reduce all to a dead level of mediocrity, ready to take orders from walking delegates. But we shall be much surprised if these labor rebukers of courage and character in men like McCall and Littlefield are not themselves rebuked when the votes are cast."

To the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) "the demands of organized labor are such that it is difficult to judge whether they were formulated by Gompers or Hearst," such a conglomerate of "anti-injunction law," "eight-hour laboring day," and "municipal slaughter-houses" appears.

The immediate field in which the strength of the labor element is to be tested is the congressional fight in the second Maine district. Congressman Littlefield, whom the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) calls "one of the highest and best type of Congressmen," has incurred the enmity of the Federation by his attitude on the Anti-injunction bill, and the Eight-Hour bill.

The views of the press upon this advent of Gompers in the political field are largely on the order of this, expressed by the Detroit *Free Press* (Dem.):

"It is a novel experiment that Mr. Gompers is going to make and he is going to begin where the test will be most severe—in Maine, and continue it where it will be still more severe—in Speaker Cannon's own district and against Speaker Cannon. Certainly Mr. Gompers has courage; he may have hope, but what are his convictions?"

"Many will admire his courage, but few will approve his judgment," is the opinion of the Toledo *Blade* (Rep.), which paper views the situation thus:

"We doubt if the American Federation can be lined up solidly in support of Gompers. His method is a two-edged sword, and if he should make a failure of it, as he seems destined to do, he is likely to do the cause of organized labor incalculable harm. Then, too, the conversion of the Federation into a political organization is fraught with grave danger. Union labor has waxed strong because it has eschewed politics as an organization. By its course it has avoided the rocks on which the Knights of Labor foundered. That lesson was well learned, and up to the present time a repetition of the disaster has been made impossible."

Of the danger to Congressman Littlefield himself, there is but little fear expressed. The special correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) from Rockland, Me., writes for that paper a two-column summary of the situation there, in which, while he acknowledges that Mr. Littlefield's plurality will doubtless be cut, owing to other developments in State politics, he concludes:

"It would not take a very large body of normally constructed men to furnish enough fingers upon which to count the votes which will be changed by the invasion of Mr. Gompers and his band of spell-binders. Maine laborers, as a rule, will stand by their party."

And the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), while apparently seeing little cause for alarm in the threats of labor, concludes, however, that "if Gompers succeeds in arraying the hosts of labor against the soundest and safest men in public life, the people will not be slow to draw conclusions embarrassing to labor."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

A PICTURE entitled "President Roosevelt in Repose," has been pronounced spurious.—*Atlanta Journal.*

THE safest pleasures have some risks; a man is reported injured in a French duel.—*New York Commercial.*

IF that new German grandson inherits the family mailed fist, it will go hard with his nurse.—*Buffalo Express.*

THIS report that the Czar is afraid of his cook seems to be a bid for the sympathy of the American housewife.—*Newark News.*

THE motive of the Iowa man who is trying to prove that he is Alexander Dowie's father is past understanding.—*Cleveland Leader.*

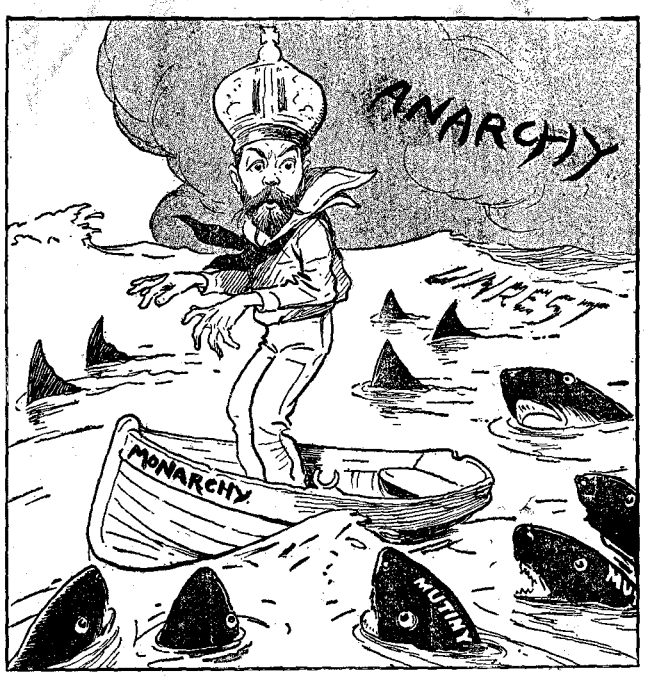
ANARCHIST BERKMAN'S book, "To Hell and Back," is going to make a lot of people regret that he made the return trip.—*Washington Post.*

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER denies that he has given $1,000,000 toward the establishment of reformatories. Possibly it was refineries, then?—*Buffalo Express.*

THEY have now held a regular lynching in Indian Territory, showing that this premature celebration of Statehood is getting extensive.—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

THE report that Mr. Rockefeller is buying fossils for the University of Chicago is the first intimation that that institution needed anything along that line.—*Toledo Blade.*

ANOTHER inspection of the Chicago packing-houses has been made by a joint committee. And, as joints, the committee finds that they are in fairly good condition.—*Indianapolis News.*



ADRIFT.
—Browne in the Chicago *Tribune.*

RUNNING WILD.
—Macauley in the New York *World.*

NICK'S PERIL, OR THE WANDERING BOY.

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LETTERS AND ART.

A THEATER FOR ART, NOT PROFITS.

THE acceptance of the designs of Carrère and Hastings, architects for the New Theatre, marks the first tangible stage in the realization of a theater in New York city conducted for artistic rather than commercial ends. The outlines of this project were considered in our issue for November 18 last. It is pointed out by Mr. Henry Tyrrell that while New York has "more than fifty of the most sumptuous playhouses in the world, supported by an amusement-loving population of five millions, who spend more money for stage entertainment than any other community," yet there is "not a single legitimate stock company, not one repertoire theater, and no independent school of acting to conserve and hand down the already fading traditions of Booth, Barrett, Wallack, Warren, Jefferson, Mrs. Gilbert, and Mrs. John Drew." The remedy is at hand in the scheme of the New Theatre. This house, endowed by a coterie of wealthy New-Yorkers, will be devoted to the higher forms of the drama. *The Dramatic Mirror* (New York) gives the following description or the new playhouse, which will stand on Central Park West between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets:

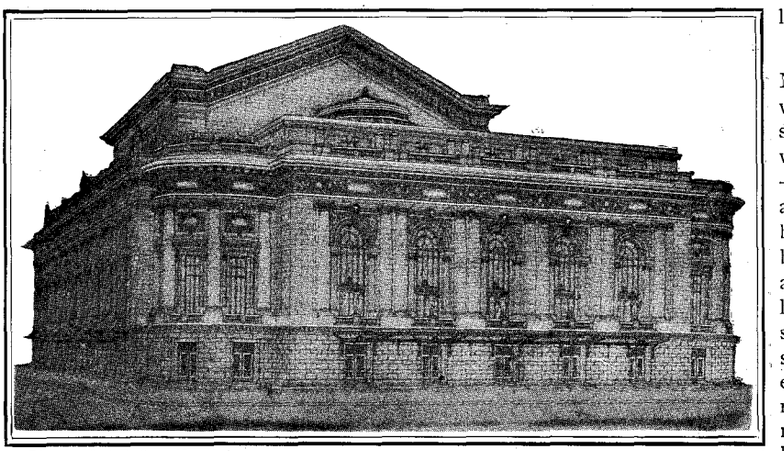

Photo by Wurts Brothers, New York.

THE NEW THEATRE, NEW YORK.

This house, endowed by a coterie of wealthy New-Yorkers, will be devoted to the higher forms of the drama.

"The style of the structure is distinctly Italian Renaissance; nevertheless, it will look unmistakably like a theater on the exterior as well as inside.

"The upper portion of the scene, as is not uncommon for European playhouses, extends well above the main building, being covered by a roof which slopes toward the sides and ends with a pediment in front. Between the columns which elaborate the front wall are the arched windows of the foyer, and the auditorium proper is sheltered by an oval dome visible above the main cornice."

"The spacious vestibule at the avenue entrance is connected with the balconies by wide stone staircases, situated at the turrets in the corners of the building. The exterior of the building, as pictured, has an impressive beauty, and that it will add to the architectural splendors of New York is apparent. . . . The exterior of the building will probably be of white limestone, but the interior will be mainly in marble. It is estimated that the structure will cost at least $1,500,000, and that at least two years will be required to complete it."

The interior arrangements, with the various appurtenances of a complex dramatic institution, are described by Mr. Tyrrell in *The Forum* (July-September):

"The theater is to have a stage 100 feet wide and 85 feet deep, forty commodious dressing-rooms, four chorus-rooms accommodating thirty persons each, and two rooms for supers, accommodating fifty each; a ballet practise-room of not less than 1,600 square feet; three rehearsal-rooms, the largest to have an area of 2,000 square feet; a central green-room, or artists' reception salon; a general wardrobe salon, having 1,600 square feet of floor space; two rooms for musical directors, and three rooms for stage managers; carpenter-shops, paint-rooms, scenic ateliers, and quarters for janitors and charwomen. A separate wing, or possibly a building wholly detached, will house a school of drama and opera, having its own stage, concert-hall, and a dozen or more class-rooms. Finally, provision is made for a library annex, in the nature structurally of a fireproof vault, in which will be kept copies of all plays and scores forming the répertoire, together with standard works on the literature of the drama, music, costumes, etc., which will be at once convenient to the stage and the school, and accessible from the street for the use, on occasions, of the general public.

"Architecturally, the interior of the New Theatre will embody features of representative modern European playhouses of the first class. Altho the greatest distance between the curtain and the line of the front of the boxes is not to exceed sixty-five feet, the seating capacity of the auditorium will be 2,000, exclusive of the boxes, which may number fifty. Grand staircases, and a foyer placed approximately on the level of the upper tier of boxes, will help to give scope for an architectural ensemble of decorative designs, mural painting, and sculpture befitting an institution intended, eventually, to be what the Théâtre Français and the Opéra of Paris are to France—a national monument."

The fundamental guiding principle of this enterprise Mr. Tyrrell gives in outline as follows:

"It is to establish in New York a theater which shall be run for the sake of art, and not in any way for the sake of profit—a theater not planned in anybody's interest or anybody's behalf, except on behalf of the community and in the interest of the higher drama. Its mission will be to foster and stimulate art and to exercise those elevating and refining influences which make the stage, if properly conducted, an educational influence second to none in effectiveness. The specific program, as now outlined, contemplates an alternation of classical répertoire with modern plays of genuine merit—not to be confined, presumably, to the works of English-writing authors alone—to be mounted and performed by a stock company, not necessarily all-American, in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the stage. Such a theater, intended to combine in some degree the functions, say, of the Théâtre Français, Opéra Comique, and Conservatoire of Paris, would be a proper place for the performance of light operas of real quality and distinction, especially those put forth by our younger native composers and librettists. Any net profits—and the scheme of limited subscriptions, with one or two weekly *soirées des abonnés* [subscription evenings], as in all the French Government theaters, augurs well for the financial soundness of the proposition—will be turned back into the treasury of the theater for the creation of an endowment fund, scholarships in the school of dramatic art, an actors' fund, and similar altruistic uses."

According to the plan agreed upon by the directors, four evenings in the week will be devoted to drama and two to opera. Each season, it is expected, ten or more new plays will be staged. Time would be required—Mr. Conried suggests five or six years—to build up a répertoire "sufficient to fulfil the requirements of a theater where long 'runs' are to be prohibited, and the bill changed two or three times a week." Aside from the stimulus to native dramatic art derived from the competition for a yearly prize which will be offered for the best play by an American playwright, Mr. Tyrrell points out other advantages:

"American dramatists would have an incentive to original effort, which hitherto has been denied them. The systematic and thorough presentation of standard plays of all nations, but translated into good English, which should be properly spoken by intelligent players costumed with some degree of correctness and taste, would give the public new ideals, raise the art of acting to something nearer its true dignity, and ultimately lead to the creation of that in which our proud Republic is desperately lacking—an American dramatic literature."

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IBSEN'S VISION OF LIFE NOT SHAKESPEARE'S.

THERE is something symptomatic in the fact that Ibsen is displacing Shakespeare as a dramatic ideal. Our younger dramatists adhere to Ibsen, and the reason is, says Mr. G. Lowe Dickinson, that "they have a different vision of life determined by the circumstances of our age." What that vision is, he thinks, one may gather from the development of Ibsen's dramas. Ibsen, he says, in an article in *The Independent Review* (London), began with Shakespearian tragedy and presented life seen with the Shakespearian vision—"the great man and the great crisis." This view is allied with that of the great poets. Ibsen's first play, "Emperor and Galilean," asserts Mr. Dickinson, is a world-tragedy on the scale of "Julius Cæsar" or "Antony and Cleopatra"; but "already the dramatist is preoccupied with a problem, the problem of the will." "Is my hero sound?" he seems to be asking. "The question grows more and more urgent with Ibsen until it becomes an obsession." It is as tho Shakespeare had become so possessed by the idea of Hamlet, says Mr. Dickinson, that he could no longer conceive any other type. Of this persistence of type in Ibsen's drama he writes:

"In all Ibsen's later plays, there is hardly, I think, a man—there are several women—who is not divided against himself. But the problem of the sick will is bound up with the problem of society; and upon society Ibsen fastens, as a pathologist upon a disease. Business, professions, marriage—he finds a taint in everything. 'The ship,' he says in one of his letters, 'carries a corpse in the hold.' Living men are haunted by ghosts. Dead ideas, dead habits, dead institutions, overlie and smother the free soul. Or, in another of his metaphors, the modern man is like a wild duck shot in the wing, who has dived down and 'bitten itself fast in the seaweed.' Such men are not heroes; they do not confront fate; they are not even aware of fate, unless it be in the form of hereditary disease. They can not stir the ocean-roll of verse, or kindle it with the light of rhetoric. They speak as we speak, live as we live, in rooms and streets and churches and conventicles. That Ibsen has shown them living so, with such consummate art, is his title to fame as a dramatist. No plays hold a modern audience as these do. They hold it as dramas; but they hold it also as problem-plays. Sick men and women are there, contemplating their own sick world. And they leave the theater, not indeed 'purged by pity and fear'—that is the work of the poetic drama—but racked with self-questioning, tortured with regret, perplexed, despairing, or enraged.

"Now, that the development exemplified by Ibsen is not peculiar to him seems to be shown by the general trend of the best modern drama. Witness, for example, Sudermann in Germany and Mr. Bernard Shaw in England. This kind of drama somehow belongs to this age, just as Socialism does; and for the same reason. There is a very general, very profound, and constantly increasing sense, that our social institutions are wrong; and this sense is preoccupying all our best intelligence. There was no such sense in the age of Shakespeare, nor in the age of Æschylus. Both those poets, indeed, give abundant expression to a sense of injustice and cruelty in the world. But this is part of their general sense of the tragic. They conceive it as fate, or as individual guilt; but the modern dramatist conceives it as social evil. He sees man involved in injustice, of which he is himself the author. He sees him the creator and perpetuator of the very system by which he is destroyed. He sees him vicious, not guilty; contemptible, not sublime. Pitiful victims and mean oppressors creep across the stage. Strength disgusts; weakness exasperates. Men and women are cracked and flawed, like the system in which they live. They make it; and it mars them. Drama of this kind is revolutionary. It leaves a man saying, not 'How tragic, and yet how great, is Man,' but 'How mean and how intolerable is Society!'"

Ibsen's ideal, says Mr. Dickinson, is, of course, "the free man with the sound will." But he questions both Ibsen's faith in his own ideal and his power to make us believe in it. To Mr. Dickinson Ibsen shows "a progressive disillusionment." "More and more the plays seem to become pathological demonstrations; less and less a challenge to healthy life." Shakespeare's tragedies, on the contrary, he says, "somehow deliver, and elate and inspire." We need not complain, he finally adds, that our modern dramatists are not poets, too. "But neither need we count it to them as a merit. Their drama is social criticism; and we need social criticism. But we need poetry, too; and without it we shall not make much of the new society to which we are moving."

WAGNER'S WRONG USE OF THE VOICE IN HIS OPERAS.

OPERA must retrace its steps. By this dictum Mr. E. A. Baughan, who declares himself a Wagnerian apostate, means that opera, instead of developing along lines laid down by Wagner, "must aim at making its drama condition the style of the music." Wagner is charged with doing precisely the contrary. His music forced its own conditions upon the drama, or, in other words, the egotism of the composer, who was satisfied only with the utmost resources of the orchestra for the expression of his emotional ideas, compelled the drama to carry the weight of his metaphysics. Consequently, says the author, the *dramatis personæ* in Wagner's operas became merged in the orchestral background. "Wagner's dramas gave a loquacious man, with a constitutional desire to impose his ideas on the world, an imposing pulpit. In his music-dramas you may trace his gradual slavery to his orchestra, until at last it would seem that his instrumental chorus was the end for which his dramas came into existence." "From the 'Ring' onward the *dramatis personæ* no longer carried the drama, but were borne along by the egotistic comments of the dramatist. The characters no longer expressed themselves, but were expressed by the author."

The writer gives vent to his wonder that Wagner, with his experience as a conductor of operas, "did not learn that the human voice is the most wonderful instrument in the world and that when it comes to the expression of emotion no orchestra can hope to vie with it." Wagner was right, Mr. Baughan maintains, in turning away from the methods of the older composers, who pandered to the vanity of singers by writing with an eye to vocal display. But Wagner sacrificed "the thrilling power of the singing voice" to his own egoism. Worse than that, he outstripped the compass of human expression and made his *dramatis personæ* into something superhuman, if not monstrous. This condition Mr. Baughan, in *The Fortnightly Review* (July), presents as follows:

"That the orchestral idiom is one thing, and the vocal idiom another, has escaped general attention, I think. The volume of sound which an orchestra produces, its variety of tone color, and its suggestion of titanic emotion are just the very qualities which the human voice lacks. If the orchestra is to be given full scope the voice has no power against it. The measure of music-drama must surely lie in the vocal expression of the *dramatis personæ*. If the orchestra is to set the standard, as with Wagner, the voices to be heard at all must attempt to be superhuman. It is not merely a question of drowning the voice by mere volume of sound. It cuts much deeper than that. By weaving his voices with the orchestra Wagner just enables his singers to make themselves heard at rather less effort than might be imagined, but the tremendous speech of the orchestra reenforces the voice with a curious effect. It has been the secret of Wagner's power, and no doubt it is still a secret to many of his admirers. Emotions which would have been 'ordinary' become titanic in volume and apparent stress. Had Wagner been a poor craftsman he would have pitted his voices against his orchestra, and so have lost his power of hypnotizing his public. But the skill with which he wove his voices with his orchestra obviated that disaster. Yet this very effect of bigness, of titanic emotions expressed by singers and orchestra, is not really artistic. It is another proof of the composer's egotism. A dramatist and an artist would surely have aimed at conditioning his material to his subject. Thus in 'Tristan und Isolde' he had to express the most passionate and idealistic love of man and woman. Did he try to move us by a poignant musical illustration

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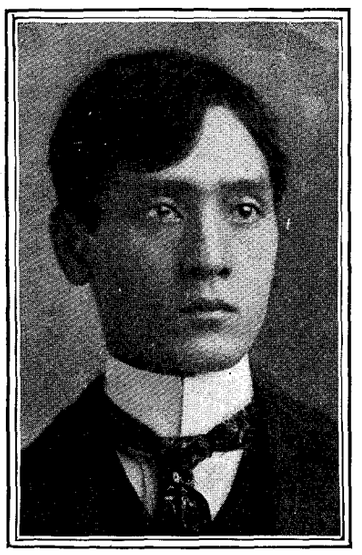
of that love, keeping it on the plane of poetry and yet not allowing it to lose its human proportions? As long as there is no passionate outburst to express, the music is magical in its appeal, but immediately a crisis is reached Wagner himself rushes in with his orchestra and builds a climax of frenetic sound round the voices until all human feeling is sacrificed to exaggerated passion. *Tristan* and *Isolde* are no longer a man and a woman, but some strange monsters of this musical Frankinstein's creation."

A few instances the writer cites, where the combination of drama and music is as it should be. Such are the first act of "Die Walküre" "where *Sieglinde* takes pity on the fugitive *Siegmund;* again in the second act when *Brunhilde* warns him of his doom; in 'Tristan' when the hero asks *Isolde* to follow him to the sunless land, and in the magical music of the opening of the third act; in 'Götterdämmerung' when *Brunhilde* comes face to face with the treachery of *Siegfried.* In all these instances the orchestra has ceased its superheated commentary and has deigned to heighten the dramatic situation by characteristic music, without exaggerating the emotion, so that the voices have to exaggerate, too." Unfortunately, Wagner too often sacrificed all reality of feeling "for the sake of building up a meretricious 'big' situation"; and "in his desire to make a stupendous theatrical effect he not only invented a form of art which has grave esthetic fault, but also marred his drama by never leaving anything to suggestion, and by exaggerating emotion until it loses all genuine appeal."



YONE NOGUCHI,
A Japanese poet who has achieved distinction as a writer of English verse.

THE "DELICATE" POETRY OF JAPAN.

JAPANESE poetry presents some striking contrasts to English poetry, which are pointed out in an examination of the former by Arthur Ransome. His critique is cast, in part, in the form of an interview. Three Japanese and an Englishman sat talking together in a room lighted by a red-shaded lamp. One of the Japanese was a poet; "the other two could make verse as easily as most Englishmen make prose." "In Japan," said one of the Orientals, "we care for feeling only when it is real." "Of course, so do we in England," retorts the man of the West. Then he ruefully admits, "But we are more easily hoodwinked." The test of real feeling seems, to the Japanese, to be a quantitative one. Says the writer, in the July number of *The Bookman* (London):

"The Japanese thinks, and rightly, that a man who can write on, straight ahead, an endless barren waste of verse, can never have felt in the depths of him the matter of which he writes. The poet on the floor waved his cigarette at me. 'When a man really feels anything,' he said, 'when he has turned it over and over in his mind, and put more of his own energy into his dream than into his drinking of beer and eating of beef, he can not write on and on, evenly, about it. He does not write about it. He writes it. And it comes to him to write it in small details that have gradually embodied for him the real heart of his dream.' He wanted to show that when a poet is a poet, and has really felt his song, he builds it not out of rimed and metrical prose, but from significant imagery, carefully selected."

There are two popular forms of poetry in Japan, the author informs us. One of these is very short, called "hokku," and is composed of seventeen syllables. Its purpose is to express "a delicate thought as delicately as possible." Everybody makes them. On holidays in Japan the farmers meet together in a temple and fashion these verses. "A single subject is set, and everybody walks silently about, meditating a verse. At last they are all taken down on little slips of paper, and read aloud, when a prize is given to the writer of the best." The poet of the group produced as a specimen a hokku for which he had once received the prize. We quote:

"The subject had been a 'Spring Breeze,' and to understand the significance of the verse we must remember that in Japan carpenters plane their wood in the open air, and that the curling wood-shaving is the exact shape of the Japanese letter 'no.' Here is the poem:

'As I walked past the carpenter's, the no-letters chased me down the lane.'

"Its object is to remind the hearer of shavings dancing along the ground, and so, indirectly, to suggest to him the freshness of a breeze. It is, to my mind, more ingenious than beautiful, but it certainly achieves its object in giving life to the idea of wind.

"From Lafcadio Hearn's essay on 'Butterflies' I take two more examples of hokku. One of them I give in Japanese:

'Tsurigane ni
Tomarite nemuru
Kocho kana.'

It means:

'Perched upon the temple bell, the butterfly sleeps.'

Here is another:

'When I saw the fallen flower return to the branch—lo! it was only a butterfly.'

"Each one of these three contains a simple observation, ingenious and suggestive. Each one is complete in itself. The perfect hokku is that which suggests the most in the simplest manner."

The other popular form of Japanese verse, Mr. Ransome explains, consists of thirty-one syllables, made up from four lines. He continues:

"The rules of its construction are strict. The first line 'opens'; the second 'receives the idea of the first'; the third is called 'the turning-over line,' giving a new idea that balances that in the first two; and the last line 'expresses the idea of the author.' Here is an example:

'In the graveyard of the great, gigantic trees now cry to the heavens.
In the ruined temple I sought for Spring and found her not.
But a priest with eyebrows of snow, stopped sweeping for a moment;
Likening all history to the falling of a flower.'

"We watch an image of decay rising up in the first line, and reenforced in the second. Then the idea of a very old priest resting a moment in his useless sweeping is flashed before us, and we are finally given the meaning of the verse in its concluding line. The three Japanese that night agreed that in form it was a perfect poem. But one of them found such pleasure in another verse in the same form that I quote it also, the more willingly because it is an even better illustration of the methods of Japanese verse-making:

'Climbing the hills so that the roads sloped away below me,
White mists of hanging smoke showed me where cottages lay.
For a moment, no more, I rested and looked down.
Oh, autumn leaves are lovelier than flowers of Spring.'

The third line here refers to the extreme shortness of the autumn day.

"These poems may be made longer, indeed as long as may be wished, by inserting, between the second and third lines, pairs of couplets, balancing, noun and adjective, with each other. Thus:

'The mountain is black, but the bird is white.
The sea is blue, but the sun flames red.
The leaf is dark, but the butterfly is crimson.
The hills are purple, but the smoke climbs gray.'

"And so on, forever. Mountain, sea, leaf, and hills; black, blue, dark, and purple; bird, sun, butterfly, and smoke; white, red, crimson, and gray; balancing in place and effect. It is not impossible to fashion the most beautiful images by this scientific use of contrast; and contrast is, in fact, one of the most deftly used tools of Japanese art. What contrasts of color do for them in pictures, contrasts of ideas perform for them in poetry.

"A Japanese poet who described a silent night by saying, 'it

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was in the dead of night,' would be despised, because dead and dark are similar ideas. But he who said, 'I listen, and hear the frogs jumping into the pool at the foot of my garden,' is revered. To express utter silence, he uses an observation of sound. When we compare the impressions made by the two descriptions, his wisdom is manifest."

The members of this little party wondered why English poets did not experiment with Japanese methods as Yone Noguchi had made trial with English. Noguchi will be recalled as the young Japanese who was introduced to American readers by Joaquin Miller, whose friend he was; who later went to London and became a literary lion. Indeed, his poems were thought important enough to be parodied by *Punch*. Mr. Ransome, turning over the idea of English poets attempting Japanese forms, is more or less dubious as to results that would follow. Thus:

"For the Japanese melody of similar sounding syllables throughout the line, we would substitute rhythm and rime. In everything else their form is ready for our use. Somehow I scarcely feel that we could achieve any great success in hokku; perhaps because our brains are stouter, tho not more keen, than the Japanese, and require a larger garment. An English poet would feel naked in a hokku. He would feel as if he were clothed in a Japanese fan. But he might do something beautiful with the larger form of verse, and would certainly be able to find considerable enjoyment in the fashioning of the contrasting couplets. We have at least several perfect technicians of poetry. Why should not one of them make an experiment? It would be interesting, and, I like to fancy, beautiful. Or it may be that we should discover that these verses, balancing symbols instead of rimes, require their own ingenuity, their own caprice, their own riot of imagery, to make them other than insipid."

LITERATURE AFFECTED BY BOURGEOIS CRITICISM.

WILL democracy permanently lower the ideals of literature? This question arises from a consideration of the "attitude taken in regard to French literature or to the writings of Bernard Shaw by the majority of moralists in America," says Prof. A. Schinz, of Bryn Mawr College, in *The International Journal of Ethics* (Philadelphia). We "read French authors," he declares, "and judge them bad because their books are not suited for the general American public, especially for the masses." Such authors, however, write for a special French public, he points out, which differs from the general public for whom another class of literature is provided. The educated portion of French society "allows not only the treatment of topics that would be objectionable for the masses, but a treatment of them from another than the conventional point of view." The severe judgments which are passed upon products of French literature, the writer maintains, "would be right only if these works had been meant for the general public." The latter point is confused in America because of the absence of a dual public such as France possesses. What effect, it may be asked, will the criticism of literature from the standpoint of the masses ultimately have upon the character of literature? Without bringing forward a dogmatic reply, the writer suggests two alternatives. We quote:

"It appears that really good writers in France, because of their freedom to deal with all subjects—even with those that touch the most questionable social relations—are, because of their freedom, in an unusually favorable position as compared with writers of some other countries. Among American authors, for instance, literary art, to its disadvantage, is confined to narrower limits. But can it be expected that the favorable conditions that prevail in France will continue? French authors have been complaining bitterly in recent years of the forced 'democratization' of literature and art—but especially of literature—that is following closely upon the triumph of democracy in social life. Many have gone so far as to deny the blessings of democracy because they see in the modern conceptions of life the doom of their artistic ideals, and they are unwilling to pay that price for social progress. To them there is a real incompatibility between art and democracy. In the writer's opinion, however, these protests are useless; to try to stop the formidable wave of democracy is to build a wall of sand against the tides of the ocean. Renan, who was much concerned with this problem, struck what seems to be the most reasonable attitude. He pointed out how idle was the attempt to oppose the inevitable. He thought that the modern social evolution should be allowed to pursue its course without interference. As for the few incorrigible social dreamers and literary idealists, he said they should try to be content without endeavoring to convert the world to their views. If they would leave the world alone, they would be left alone in their turn, and might be much happier in their solitude than they think.

"In this resignation advocated by Renan there is, no doubt, a note of deep pessimism. One may nevertheless take a more hopeful view. Alongside of the growth of democracy, another tendency, directly springing from it, is gaining ground every day, namely, cosmopolitanism, and the effects of this tendency will surely be felt in the higher spheres of life as elsewhere. The educated classes of different countries, instead of each remaining almost completely isolated, should come into closer relations and understanding and assert their vitality and permanence in the moral leadership of the world. In fact, signs are not lacking which indicate a slow movement in that direction."

"Weeds of Literature."—"As a reading nation we are filling up on the husks of periodical literature." So writes the New York *Times*, whose attention is called to the increasing mass of periodicals which Mr. C. W. Burrows in *The Yale Review* recently called "the weeds of literature." *The Times* is moved to gather some statistics showing our position as a book-producing and magazine-producing nation as compared with that of European countries. We learn:

"The 3,000 booksellers in the printing-trade industry twenty-five years ago carrying legitimate stocks of representative books are to-day less than 1,000, despite the fact that the country has increased greatly in wealth and fully 50 per cent. in population. Germany publishes 354 books to the million inhabitants; France, 344; Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Norway rank after France in slightly decreasing ratio; and even agrarian Russia prints 85 books per million of its benighted people. The United States stands at the foot of the list with an issue of 81 books to the million. But we publish 60 per cent. of all the periodicals on the globe. British periodicals number in all about 4,900. At the rate of ten a day, including Sundays and holidays, for the last ten years new American periodicals aggregating 40,000 have been admitted to the mails. With a scarcely appreciable increase in the circulation of the higher class of magazines, the mails of the country are flooded with cheap periodical stuff whose chief end is to disseminate their padded pages of advertisements at the expense of the Post-Office Department."

LITERARY NOTES.

WE learn that Cotta, of Munich, one of the oldest and most famous publishers of Germany, is about to bring out an edition of the poems of George Sylvester Viereck, the young German-American poet. This volume, to be called "Nineveh and Other Poems," will contain the verse issued in New York a year ago under the title "Gedichte" and about thirty-five additional poems. Cotta is to-day the publisher of Ibsen, Sudermann, Hauptman, and Fulda.

A COUNTER-MOVEMENT to that which was dominant a few years ago discrediting the practical value of classical studies is apparent in certain unlooked-for quarters. A discussion of the value of classical training is to be found in a recent number of *The School Review* (Chicago), where men who are no theorists, but real live physicians and engineers, declare unequivocally that our embryonic professional men of to-day are badly off without some classical training as a background of mental precision, accuracy of thought and speech, to the foreground of technical study and research.

A LETTER from Lhevinne, the great Russian pianist, to his friend, Modest Altschuler, conductor of the Russian Symphony Society of New York, conveys the information that the existing political ferment in Russia has aroused the creative fever among Muscovite composers. Every man of prominence in the Neo-Russian School, according to Lhevinne, is engaged on work that has had its inspiration from recent stirring events in the Czar's Empire. Among these composers whose new works may be heard in America during the approaching season are Scriabine, Cui, Zolotaryoff, Konyus, Rubeck, and Sachnowsky.

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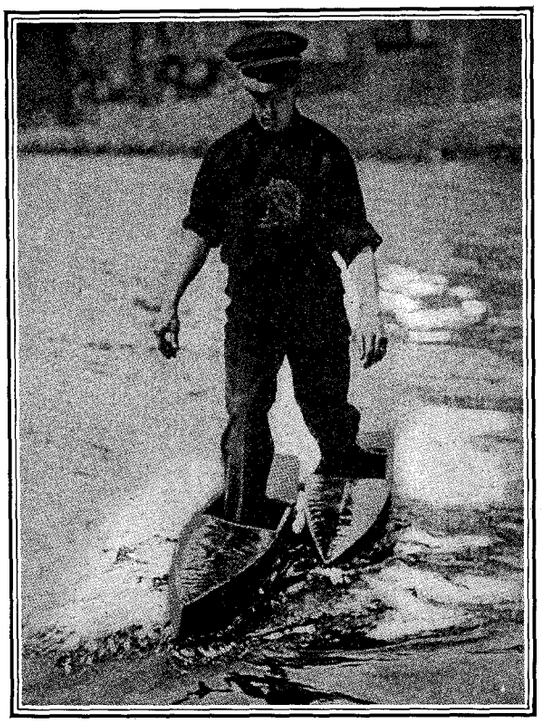
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW TO WALK ON THE WATER.

A RECENTLY devised pair of "water-shoes," each of which is a small boat, is described by Mr. Glen Fling in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, August). These "aquatic shoes," we are told, enable the wearer to walk on the water as easily as a ship sails the sea. Says the writer:

"When a foot is slipped into each, and the wearer gives a slight hunch forward with the body, and a light push with first the right foot and then the left, and the shore begins to slip behind him as if he were wearing the famed seven-leagued boots, size is of no consideration. A long pull, a strong pull, first with one foot and then with t'other, and he is slipping downstream as easily and poetically and as noiselessly as sneaks the Indian in his birch-bark canoe.

"Lieut. Arthur T. Sadler, of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving crew at Charlesbank, Mass., is the discoverer of this new sport, and he is also the inventor of the novel boat-shoes. 'Footcraft,' he calls his invention; and his call, 'Come on, boys, bring out the craft and have a tread,' always produces a hearty response, for the sport has found favor with all who have tried it.



LIEUTENANT SADLER "RESTING" IN HIS WATER-SHOES.

"The shoes are light, and the very newest are much shorter than those shown in the accompanying illustration, which are the first made. A 'carry' with this, or, more correctly speaking, these, novel craft, is much easier than with even the lightest canoe.

"Mr. Sadler has proved that his water-shoes are perfectly manageable. He can turn directly about in them, round a bend in the river with ease, pull a long stroke or take a short step, stand perfectly still, or slide along with the tide at will.

"His longest trip has been two miles in tide water, but he declares that there is no reason why eight or even ten miles could not be accomplished at a stretch without fatigue."

Walking on the water, we are told, is now one of the favorite amusements of the life-saving crew. They even use the shoes in making rescues when they chance to be treading the water, but it takes longer to buckle on the shoes than to push off a boat or to dive in the water after a drowning person. Except for an expert, it is impossible to make as good time as by rowing, but a practised "treader" can outdistance an experienced and skilful oarsman. Mr. Sadler is quoted as saying:

"As a novelty in water sports, I think walking on the water beats them all. I conceived the idea of doing so when I was about sixteen, but did not carry out my ideas until this year. I have been successful in walking with the tide, against the tide, and across the tide. I carry neither paddle nor oar with me, and go out dressed in my street clothes, never fearing an upset. Of course, accidents will happen in shoes as well as in boats, but not a bit more easily.

"I have had only one spill in all my experience, and that was accounted for by one of my foot-straps breaking. As I can swim, I was none the worse for the breakdown. Even if a treader can not swim, he need not fear an upset, for the shoes can be used for a raft or float should anything happen to the gearing of either or both shoes.

"I have successfully taught a number of the college fellows how to use the shoes, and they are wild over the sport, declaring it to be the most exciting amusement yet found. Later on, it is my intention to introduce them in water carnivals and regattas. I have no doubt they would make a very amusing race. Imagine a single or double race with these treads. Then picture two crews, say four or six to a crew, the width of the stream determining the number, all standing perfectly motionless in their boot-boats, awaiting the signal to start. Picture them off on a mad race down the stream. Yes, a shoe race would be an exciting and amusing spectacle both to onlookers and participants. We are preparing to hold one on the Charles River when Harvard opens in the fall.

"I don't claim the shoes to be a valuable addition to the many useful craft now in use on water, only as an interesting and very exciting sport. The shoes can be used in all weathers as long as the water is free from ice. They are very easy to manage, three lessons being sufficient to insure success, proficiency and speed coming with practise as in any other sport. The hardest feat I had to master was turning around, but I have got so now that I can turn with very little effort.

"I got my ideas for these water-shoes from watching the way a duck uses his feet. When one is going ahead it is closed and the other pushing back is open; just so with the valve-like flappers under my shoes.

"The accompanying photographs were taken of me while walking on the Charles River, where there is a pretty strong tide. My present pair of shoes are 4 feet 8 inches long, 9 inches wide in the widest part, and 8½ inches deep, two feet shorter than the ones in the picture, or as small as I could possibly get them and have them carry my weight, which is 135 pounds."

PIOUS FRAUDS IN MEDICINE.

UNDER the head of "Imaginary Cures for Imaginary Diseases," a contributor to the *British Medical Journal* (London, June 30) relates a number of cases where physicians have cured patients by deceiving them. This kind of deceit, the author argues, is legitimate. He writes:

"Not long ago Mr. Richelot, surgeon to the Cochin Hospital, Paris, was reported to have treated a poor woman who was convinced that she had had a lizard in her inside for forty years, by an imaginary laparotomy, followed by exhibition of the *corpus delicti*, which had been bought for the purpose. The newspapers got hold of the case, and did their best to defeat the benevolent purpose of the surgeon by giving full particulars of the 'pious fraud,' embroidered with a good deal of invented detail. Austere moralists may frown on the innocent deception practised on a foolish woman. It should, however, be remembered that tho the cause of her trouble was imaginary, her sufferings were real enough. She had worried herself into the belief that her unwelcome tenant diverted to its own uses the food which should have nourished her; and her belief made her thin. She thought she felt the beast move, and this caused very disagreeable sensations, probably to be explained by the pulsations of her own aorta. Nothing could shake her belief that her stomach was inhabited by a lizard. To reason with such people is worse than useless. What, then, is to be done? Only an imaginary remedy can cure an imaginary disease."

To show the length to which imagination may carry a neurotic person, the writer cites the case of a great lady who continually imagined that all kinds of foreign bodies found their way into her throat and stuck there. He says:

"Nothing was ever to be seen, but she was not to be satisfied with the most solemn assurance to that effect. So she went on

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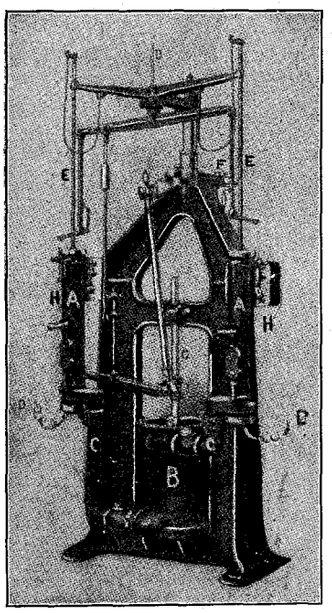
spluttering and choking, especially when she went out to dinner, till life became a burden to her and to those about her. At last she found a physician who relieved her suffering. As he has long since gone to a place where he sleeps unvexed by the imaginings of hysterical patients, there can be no harm in telling how he did this. The method was simplicity itself. He laid in a stock of small coins, fragments of bone, feathers, small tangles of hair, pieces of wax, and the like unconsidered trifles, and triumphantly removed one or the other of these objects as the occasion required. This may be condemned by the righteous as quackery, and quackery of a kind it undoubtedly was. But if the real end of medicine is to cure, can it, when legitimate means fail, afford to despise anything that relieves suffering, even tho the suffering be imaginary? Or must all such sufferers be allowed to drift into the net of the quack who applies his imaginary remedies not for their benefit, but for his own?"

BLEACHING FLOUR BY ELECTRIC DISCHARGE.

A FORM of apparatus for whitening flour by means of products of the electric discharge is described in *Electrochemical and Metallurgical Industry* (New York, June). Says the writer:

"A current of air is passed through a chamber containing a long, high-voltage continuous-current arc, and this air is then used for treating flour in an agitator. The result of this treatment is that the flour emerges from the agitator with a considerably whiter color."



APPARATUS FOR PASSING DISCHARGES THROUGH AIR FOR BLEACHING FLOUR.

With the largest size, about thirty sacks of flour can be treated per hour. In the type of machine shown in the illustration a double-acting pump draws air through a chamber in which there is an electric arc. As the air flows through, the upper electrode rises, gradually lengthening the arc until it goes out, when the operation is repeated. The bleaching action is thus explained:

"As to the rationale of this process it is to be remarked that in this case arc discharges are employed so that probably compounds of nitrogen and oxygen are formed in the air and the bleaching effect is due to these compounds. Essentially different from this method are those processes (proposed by others) in which ozone is used as bleaching agent and is produced by the silent electric discharge through air. S. Letham claims that the best results are obtained by treating the air successively first by the silent electric discharge and then by an arc discharge. Methods of this kind for whitening flour are reported to be in commercial use to some extent in the Middle West and South, but no exact information is available."

Some Recent Views of Alcohol.—The present position of alcohol as a medicine, as outlined by Dr. Blackader in the Montreal *Medical Journal*, will be satisfactory neither to those who regard that substance as a poison pure and simple nor to those who look upon it as a sort of panacea. He believes it to be a narcotic, rather than a stimulant, except in special cases, but asserts that it acts in some diseases as a valuable food. *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, July) summarizes his views as follows:

"Alcohol is not an efficient cardiac or respiratory stimulant, but when administered in frequently repeated small doses its action on the circulation may be regarded as favorable. In some conditions with a determination of blood to the interior of the body, . . . the administration of alcohol, by dilating the superficial vessels and equalizing the circulation, may be of considerable service. . . . . .

"Alcohol is not a stimulant to the nervous system. Its action is that of a narcotic, benumbing sensation, including that of fatigue, allaying subjective symptoms, relieving nervous strain, and promoting rest. No other narcotic can be used so freely with so few injurious by-effects.

"Alcohol in disease is a valuable food. . . . It places no tax on the digestive organs; on the contrary, if used intelligently, it increases their secretion, thus . . . assisting the digestion and favoring the absorption of other foods. . . . . .

"In infections of all forms alcohol should be used cautiously. In such cases it may be of value to the system either as a food itself or as favoring the digestion and absorption of other foods, but in large amounts it may and probably will do harm by destroying the resisting powers of the organism.

"As clinicians we have to recognize that the effect of alcohol varies much with the individual, and that its employment demands much discrimination and careful and frequent observation. We should also bear in mind that its prolonged use is liable to lead to degenerative changes in the heart, blood-vessels, and secretory organs."

TO STORE COAL UNDER WATER.

THE successful storage of coal under salt water in England, to prevent the decomposition often noticed in open air, has already been noted in these columns. The adoption of a similar plan by the Western Electric Company is recorded in *Engineering News* (New York, July 5), which notes that this company is building two storage-tanks, of 4,000 and 1,000 tons capacity, in which the reserve supply of coal will be stored under water. Says the writer:

"The principal purpose is to protect the coal from deterioration, but it also has the advantage of preventing the possibility of spontaneous combustion or accidental ignition of the coal, which are serious elements of danger in coal stored in large quantities. The system of storing coal under water has so far been advocated mainly for storing at naval stations, and the British Admiralty has had a series of experiments in progress at Portsmouth for three years. . . . . .

"Mr. J. Macaulay, general manager of the Alexandria Docks and Railways (Wales), . . . [states] that the deterioration of coal by exposure to the atmosphere is both chemical and physical. Some of the contained gases are given off, especially in climates of high temperature, and the oxygen of the air enters into combination with what remains in the coal to form other and less inflammable gases. The physical deterioration is due to the combined action of sun, rain, wind, and frost, so that in the handling of coal which had been stored for several months the loss by waste and breakage would be much greater than in the handling of fresh coal. When stored under water it remains in a practically uniform condition, and its superiority over air-stored coal is due to the fact that it is able to retain its physical character and also to retain its volatile and non-volatile constituents. It has been claimed that impregnation by the salt of sea-water has some effect in improving the quality of the submerged coal, but this is problematical. At the Western Electric Company's plant, of course, fresh water will be used. The experiment at this plant is a notable one, and its results will be watched with interest."

The writer notes, further, that the subject is one of particular interest to the British navy, whose coaling-stations are scattered over the world, many of them in climates which are especially severe upon air-stored coal. He goes on:

"As the ability of war-ships to develop their full power may be of the utmost importance, and as this depends to a great extent upon the quality of the fuel, the possibility of maintaining coal in better condition by storing it under water is a matter well worth very serious consideration. At the same time, the matter is also of importance at all places where coal is stored in large quantities

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and for considerable lengths of time, either for shipping, railway, power, or general commercial purposes."

To demonstrate practically the quality of submerged coal, Mr. Macaulay had tests made with coal that had been lost overboard from colliers, and had been under water for three to ten years. The coal was used in the locomotives in competition with the best Welsh steam coal with the following results:

"In point of efficiency, the coal which had been submerged for ten years showed the highest results; the fresh mine coal came second, but was only 1.6 per cent. better than that which had been submerged for three years. Mr. Macaulay did not believe that submergence had actually improved the quality, but considered that its superiority was largely due to the loss of the softer and less valuable outer portions of the lumps."

A NEW METHOD OF BRINGING THE DROWNED TO LIFE.

A NEW and interesting apparatus for restoring respiration in apparently drowned persons or in other cases where the patient has completely ceased to breathe, has been devised by a Hungarian physician and is described by a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris, June 9). The new method is intended to induce abdominal breathing instead of the chest-expansion type—in which particular it differs from all the received methods of resuscitation. Says the writer:

"By watching the Sylvester process, which is the one most frequently employed to obtain artificial respiration, and which consists in regular flexion of the patient's arms while he is extended on his back, it is seen that at each inspiration, after the compression of the thorax, the latter rises visibly in virtue of its elasticity, but that at the same time the abdomen sinks to a marked degree. This is due to exterior atmospheric pressure. . . . The capacity of the chest is thus increased but slightly, and the effects of the artificial respiration are lessened. The same is true for the expiration. . . . . .

"Convinced that the small degree of success usually obtained with the ordinary methods of artificial respiration must be attributed to this cause, Dr. Eisenmenger, of Szaszvaros, Hungary, has tried the plan of restoring respiration by acting only on the abdomen, without causing any movement of the thorax, and to this end he has devised an apparatus that enables him to increase or diminish at will the atmospheric pressure acting on the abdomen. This device consists of a sort of cuirass fitted with straps and edged with a pad so that tight contact may be made with the body. This cuirass is placed over the abdomen and lower thorax, but rests only on the resisting parts of the body, leaving an empty space where the air is alternately compressed and exhausted by means of a bellows communicating with the cuirass by a flexible tube. . . . . .

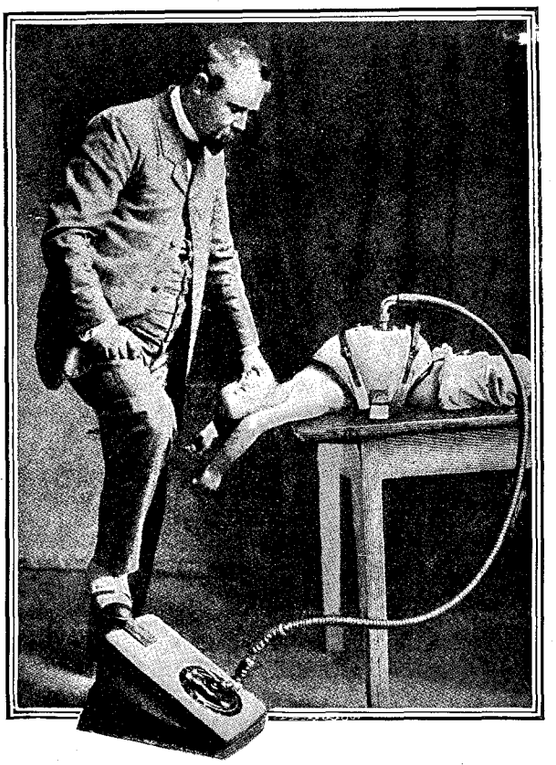
"The movable envelope of the abdomen, being alternately depressed and raised as described above, transmits this reciprocal

A SET OF EISENMENGER'S RESPIRATION CUIRASSES.

movement across the soft internal organs, to the diaphragm, which it moves in a corresponding way, thus causing inspiration and expiration. . . . The heart . . . is also alternately compressed and distended. . . . . .

"It will be understood that the variations of pressure produced artificially by the rhythmic increase and decrease of atmospheric pressure on the abdomen, must perform a sort of massage upon the heart. . . . If we call ordinary massage by pressure 'positive massage,' then Dr. Eisenmenger's process may be called 'alternate positive and negative massage,' and the latter doubtless exercises a much greater influence on the motion of the heart and the circulation of the blood. Another advantage of this new method over direct massage is the fact that, at the moment when it acts on the heart, the lungs are full of air, the artificial respiration being produced simultaneously.

"Experiment has shown that this method of heart-massage, which has the advantage that it may be greatly prolonged [illegible]



EISENMENGER APPARATUS FOR ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

ables us, when aided by simultaneous artificial respiration, to obtain favorable results even sometimes in desperate cases.

"The illustration shows a full set of abdominal shields of different sizes; we may thus say that the Eisenmenger apparatus is quite complete. Another picture shows the disposition of the apparatus when ready for use. The abdominal cuirass is in place and the foot of the operator is on the bellows, ready to force in the necessary air."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Natural Plumbing Problem.—When the outlet to the bath-tub is stopped and the water can not be turned off, things begin to happen. Something of this kind occurred recently on a large scale near Orlando, Fla., where a deep sink-hole, through its subterranean outlet, had carried away the overflow water of more than a dozen neighboring lakes, and may have done this for a thousand years. Says a writer in *The Scientific American:*

"About two years ago this passage became stopped, and the water, thereby shut off from this means of escape, filled the sink-basin to overflowing and formed a lake which eventually covered nearly 250 acres of the surrounding lower land, driving many colored people from their homes and covering gardens and cultivated fields. It is not known how the subterranean passage became stopped, but it may have been from a cave-in of the walls, or from water hyacinths which filled the sink-basin. Many attempts were made to open the passage and relieve the rising water situation by dragging the sink bottom, exploding dynamite among the débris collected there, and in other ways, but altho much time and money were spent in this work, the opening remained stopped apparently as tightly as ever. A short time ago the idea was conceived of trying to find a new passage, or make a new opening into the old one, by drilling a well near the sink. A two-inch hole was first made and a passage was found, the hole carrying down the water easily and rapidly; then an eight-inch hole was drilled; and now these holes are carrying away the water so freely that the

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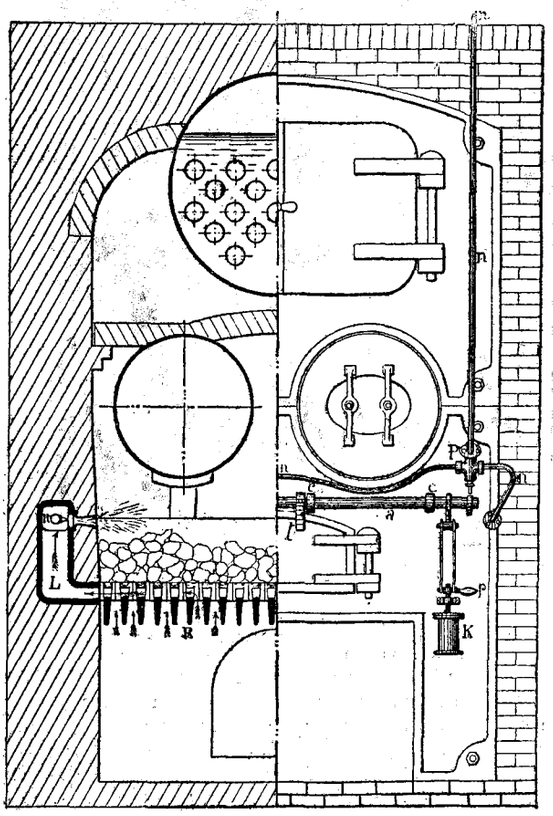
big sink-lake, which has been so unmanageable a thing and the cause of much alarm in its ever-enlarging area for a long time, is rapidly being drained, and the big sink environment will soon be in its normal condition."

A FRENCH CURE FOR THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

ALTHO many devices are in use in this country for curing the evil of soft-coal smoke, the enterprising American salesman apparently has not succeeded in introducing them into France, for an article on this topic in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 23) makes no mention of them. Marcel Plessix, the author of the article, describes,



SMOKE-PREVENTER FITTED TO MULTITUBULAR BOILER.

however, a French device that may interest American smoke victims. First, he notes that the contrivances for meeting this evil may be divided into two classes—those intended to prevent the production of smoke, and those that allow the smoke to form, and then consume it. Then he proceeds:

"How is smoke formed? It is produced when the current of air from the fire to the chimney carries solid particles given off by the coal and unburned. Here, for instance, is a furnace in normal operation; all at once a charge of fresh coal is put into it; at once this coal, heating gradually, begins to distil just like the coal in a gas-retort, because the temperature is at first insufficient to burn the products of distillation. Thus there are given off tars and benzols accompanied by carbon dust—in other words, smoke. When the furnace is being charged you will see it suddenly burst forth in thick black masses, which spread about the neighborhood an aspect of gloom and dirt.

"The best method, and the simplest, of smoke-prevention is thus to use in the furnace coal that has already been distilled, that is to say, coke; or at least hard coal such as anthracite. Unfortunately, economy obliges manufacturers to use what they can get. Hitherto the sole method of preventing the formation of smoke has been to see that the air is admitted to the upper part of the fire-box in sufficient quantity and at a high enough temperature to burn the elements of the smoke.

"Various processes have been invented to bring about this result; they generally use an injection of steam produced by opening in the midst of the fire box a branched conduit leading from the upper part of the generator. . . . . .

"We see from the accompanying picture, which represents the Draghicescu apparatus, how the hot air is drawn in by the steam injection. The warm air below the fire, at *R*, is forced by the injection at *n* into the conduit *L*, where it becomes highly heated after passing through apertures in the grate bars. On the axis *a* are disposed pieces *t* which turn when the furnace door is opened and thus open the pipe *n* through which the steam is admitted, so that the warm air rushes in just at the moment when the fuel is replenished, that is, during the time when the smoke-elements abound and the fire draws badly. If we add to the system a cylinder *K* whose piston slowly returns the axle *a* to its original position, thus closing the steam-valve, we shall have a combination that will automatically assure the best combustion and consequently a partial absence of smoke.

"This will of course diminish the smoke, but will not do away with it; for it is not possible so to regulate the admission of the steam that the combustion will be absolutely perfect, and the steam will carry with it from the chimney some smoky elements.

"But altho we can not fully prevent the formation of smoke, may we not at least suppress it, after its formation, before it escapes from the chimney?

"Several forms of apparatus have been devised to solve the problem of factory-smoke in this way; in one the chimney gases are driven against a highly heated plate, whence they return purified, to the chimney. Part of the carbonaceous particles are thus burned, while the rest is deposited. . . . This solution would appear to be the most logical. We await decisive experiments, however, before pronouncing on its practicability, for those tried hitherto have not been very conclusive.

"In fact, the opportunity still remains open for the ingenuity of inventors, and meanwhile the factories keep on smoking."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW ELECTRIC SIGNALING-DEVICES.

THE automatic electric methods of operating blocks on railways and of controlling switches are now being supplemented in various ways by ingenious electric devices. In several important roads the man in the signal-tower is now automatically informed of the condition of the tracks under his control. The means adopted by the Metropolitan District Railway of London, which seems especially neat, is described in *The Electrical Review* (New York, June 23). Says this paper, in a leading editorial:

"It, in brief, consists in placing before the switchman a translucent diagram of his tracks. Incandescent lamps are placed behind this, arranged so that each lamp illuminates one operative section of the track. These lamps are lighted whenever the tracks are free, but each is automatically extinguished whenever there is a train on that particular section. Thus, by a glance the operator knows what tracks are occupied and what are clear, and, since he is not left entirely dependent upon his memory, he works with greater confidence."

Another feature used by the same road to assist in controlling the trains enables the conductor to verify each signal before allowing the engineer to proceed, as required by the rules. As it is frequently impossible for the conductor to see the signal placed for the engineer, supplementary signals have been introduced especially for this purpose. A third device, known as the train-describer, is used to indicate to the block switchman exactly what train is approaching his station. Says the writer:

"This consists of a transmitting device, on which are represented the different headlight combinations carried by the trains. When a train leaves a switch station the man there turns his transmitter to that position corresponding to the train, and thus automatically reproduces at the next station the signal, so that the operator there knows which way that train is to be sent. On this particular road this device provides for fifteen different train destinations, and must send fifteen separate signals. It is automatic in its operation, requiring only that the man at one station

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set it to correspond to the train leaving there. When there are a number of trains between two signaling points these signals are stored up and are reproduced in the proper order, one after the other, as they pass the second point, the man at the latter station simply canceling each signal as the train passes him, when the next immediately appears."

Still another convenient signaling device on this road is known as the train-destination indicator. It is thus described:

"It consists of a number of signs, on which are indicated the points to which the several branches of the road reach. Beside these are placed numbers which can be lighted up by means of lamps placed behind them, the numbers thus showing the sequence in which trains are approaching the station, and by a glance at it the passenger can tell whether he should take the first, second, or third or wait for a still later train."

THE MEDICAL DRAMA.

"A GREAT medical dramatist" is what Henrik Ibsen is called by an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (July 14). As a young man, Ibsen studied medicine, and his interest in the progress of medical science was maintained during life. The writer believes that Ibsen's medical studies enabled him to see deeper below the surface of modern manners and morals than is usually the case, and thus made it possible for him to present the significance of life more fully than any of his contemporary dramatists. He says:

"There is scarcely a play of Ibsen's written after his genius had reached his maturity which does not contain distinct pathologic elements, sometimes making it a very interesting presentation of a nosologic type easily recognized by the attentive physician. This is especially true with regard to the Ibsen plays that are most characteristic and popular. The fact is coming to be much more recognized than used to be the case.

"For instance, there is little doubt that Ibsen's 'Ghosts' is simply a putting on the stage of a case of paresis in all its hideous details. Oswald, the son, partly as a result of heredity, partly, as Ibsen makes it rather clear also, because of his own vicious freedom of life, has begun to have the preliminary symptoms of this dread disease. The development of it in all its unrelenting progress is dramatically represented in a wonderfully realistic manner. Oswald, because of some medical studies of his own, realizes the awful condition into which he is lapsing, and his sad exclamation to his mother, 'Never to be able to work any more, never—never! to be living dead! Mother, can you imagine anything so dreadful?' shows how poignantly the realization came home to him, and is a lesson even to the physician of what constitutes the most serious torment in the advancing disease for the intelligent man who finds out what inevitably lies before him. We venture to say that no better clinical description of a case of paresis has ever been written than that which Ibsen thus presents in 'Ghosts.'"

Next comes "Hedda Gabler," which, we are told, is simply the story of the characteristic mental derangement of a woman who is about to become a mother, pictured "with consummate dramatic genius and with wonderful richness of detail." Passing on to the well-known "Doll's House," the writer assures us that even this is one of Ibsen's medical treatises. He says:

"In spite of the fact that the character of Nora in 'The Doll's House' has been looked on by many of the new women as an exponent of the results that are almost sure to follow the development of the feministic movement and that are quite defensible, there is no doubt that here, too, is a question of pathologic condition rather than of any supposed strength of mind. Nora is the type of a woman of family harassed by domestic cares and by financial worries into a state of neurotic irritability in which ordinary common sense becomes so distant from her frame of mind as to be quite out of the question even in ordinary actions.

"The enthusiasm with which Ibsen follows out each of these types of mental disturbance to its ultimate ramifications would remind one of an old pathologist sternly seeking for the cause of a pathologic condition that he had found and bending all his energies to the task until the primary lesion is reached. The work would be entirely too deterrent for most people, yet Virchow has bent over the autopsy-table for hours in the effort to find the beginning of such a process in the flesh and so to unravel the mystery of what has developed. This is the picture of Ibsen that is sure to come to the physician who knows his plays.

"We venture to say that there is nothing in our modern literature that will appeal quite so thoroughly to the physician as Ibsen's work. Considering its relationship to medicine, it is surprising how much influence the Norwegian dramatist has had. Many of the subjects which he has found it possible to treat on the stage are usually considered to be tabooed in social circles, and it is one of his great merits that he has broken through some of the world's prudery—which is very far from prudence in most cases—and exposed some of the ulcerous, social sores to the antiseptic action of publicity. How great his genius was can be best realized from the fact that there is scarcely a dramatist prominent in the world at the present time who does not confess to have been influenced by Ibsen. In England, Pinero and Shaw have gone to school to Ibsen; in Germany, Hauptmann and Sudermann have practically confessed to being his disciples; in France, Brieux and Hervieu, whose works are the most vital of the French school, distinctly show his influence. Physicians may well acclaim him as a worthy colleague, some of whose training and wonderful insight is due to his study of medicine."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ONE of the lessons to be learned from the recent earthquake in San Francisco," says *Engineering* (London, July 13), "appears to be that the ordinary tall brick chimney is a great source of danger when earth movements take place, particularly when the chimneys are built with large heavy caps. Of course, where tall stacks are constructed of reenforced concrete the case is different, as also it is with comparatively short steel stacks. It would, therefore, appear that, in countries subject to earthquake shocks, it would be a wise precaution to build chimneys either of reenforced concrete, if tall, or, of steel, if low, and use mechanical draft with the latter. If brick alone be used, the chimneys should be built short, and not have heavy caps."

THAT from the bulb of the coffee-bean, hitherto regarded as worthless, a good quality and large quantity of alcohol can be extracted is stated in *El Mercurio* (Bogota, Colombia), as translated in *The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal* (New York, July), this paper says: "It is well known to us here in the coffee-growing districts that of the coffee-pod only the coffee-bean has been of value, the flesh of the pod being a waste product. If it is true that from the bulb a good and sufficient quantity of alcohol can be extracted by distillation it is of the greatest benefit to all coffee-producing countries, as the alcohol will be used for illumination and for any other purpose. Most of our interior towns and houses are illuminated by petroleum, which has to be brought from the United States in boxes and shipped on muleback over high mountains and bad roads to the interior at a great expense. The import of petroleum to the coffee-growing countries will suffer greatly, and also the revenue of the fiscus, as a heavy import duty is collected, especially in Venezuela."

"A HIGH-SPEED train can not easily leave the rails on a straight line; the first law of motion is against it, and this same first law says it shall leave the rail at a curve," says *The Electrical Review* (London, July 6), speaking editorially of the recent Salisbury accident. "Every curve is more or less an invitation to derailment. The necessary superelevation of a sharp curve for a speed of sixty or seventy-five miles per hour would be so great that slow-speed trains would fall off the inside rail. Superelevation must, therefore, be compromised, and this means that high speed cannot be run round such a curve with safety, for the only safeguard is then the flange of the wheel, and this is not much of a safeguard unless acting merely to second the laws of motion, and not to oppose them. It is, of course, open to be argued that on a line running fast trains, it is wise policy to flatten some of the curves, as the Midland Railway felt itself obliged to do in Derbyshire when speeds became higher, for one never knows when a driver may forget or grow indifferent and run too fast round a curve, when he is, perhaps, bent on making a record run."

"WHAT makes the average Britisher a gambler, both in his business and in his recreations, is his ignorance of the laws of probability," says *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, July). "He speculates in the hopes of making a fortune, instead of devoting his attention to estimating the probability factor which often converts that fortune into an expectation of loss. It is important that some knowledge of the theory of probabilities should form a part of the most elementary education in order to check this absurd and injurious speculative tendency, and there can be no better way of making a start than by showing that the results of theory are borne out by actual experience." This has been done, the writer tells us, in a recent book on "Chance" by Joseph Cohen (London, 1906). "The author details the results of many thousands of trials made by tossing a coin and throwing dice, also with cards and Halma pieces, and he compares the numbers obtained by actual trial with those found by theory. The result gives an interesting idea of the percentage divergence which is to be anticipated when the number of trials is finite, and it is interesting to see how this divergence is small in the case of the more probable events, and becomes greater in the case of improbable ones."

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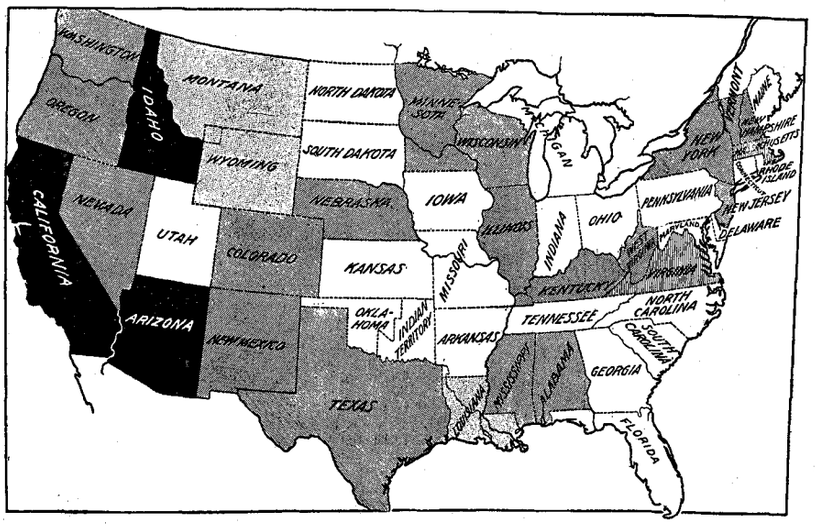
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CHARACTER OF OUR SABBATH LAWS.

THE Rev. R. C. Wylie, D.D., has compiled a volume bringing together the various Sabbath laws in force throughout the United States. In some States, we are told, there has developed "a pronounced antagonism to all laws protecting the first day of the week except such as would make it a mere holiday." In others where efforts against Sunday laws are not so drastic, there is still to be observed "a marked and growing tendency to depart from the former strictness of Sabbath legislation." Five States still adhere to laws modeled after the stringent act of Charles II. dating from 1676. Originally this enactment constituted the Sabbath law in force in all the American Colonies. In other States these laws have been modified or repealed in various degrees; in some cases the civil courts have been invoked for judicial opinion, giving the laws "a liberal interpretation or even declaring them unconstitutional." So much we learn from Dr. Wylie's work, entitled "Sabbath Laws in the United States," and published by the National Reform Association. With respect to the character of Sabbath laws or the non-existence of such laws the author has divided the States and Territories into five classes, the tabulation of which we herewith quote:

"The first class is composed of those whose laws are framed according to the British model and prohibit on the Lord's day labor, business, or work of one's ordinary calling only. This class includes Georgia, Indiana, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

"In the second class are to be placed all those whose Sabbath laws contain strong and comprehensive prohibitory clauses forbidding labor, business, amusements, fishing, hunting, etc., and make few exceptions to the operation of the law besides works of necessity and charity. This class includes Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Utah.



MAP SHOWING THE CHARACTER OF THE SABBATH LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(1) Twenty-one States and two Territories, embracing classes 1 and 2, which have the strongest laws, are white. (2) Two States and one Territory, composing class 5, in which there are no Sabbath laws, are black. (3) Twenty-two States and one Territory, embracing classes 3 and 4, having laws weakened by numerous exceptions, or inherently weak, are shaded. Of these, Louisiana, Montana, and Wyoming appear with dotted surfaces, having laws weaker than all others of these classes.

"The third class embraces those whose prohibitory clauses are materially weakened by making many exceptions besides works of necessity and charity. Some of these exceptions are here noted. Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia make an exception of railroads. New Jersey excepts Sunday trains and legal notices in Sunday newspapers. Massachusetts and New York permit the sale of tobacco, the printing and sale of newspapers, and the latter State permits also the sale of fruit and confectionery. Minnesota allows the printing and sale of newspapers. The Wyoming law makes exceptions of newspapers, railroads, telegraph companies, news depots, farmers, mechanics, furnaces, smelters, glass works, venders of ice cream, milk, fresh meat, and bread. The law of Louisiana excepts newspapers and printing-offices, book-stores, public and private markets, bakeries, dairies, railroads, theaters, and other places of amusement.

"The fourth class includes those States the prohibitory clauses of whose Sabbath laws are inherently weak. The laws of Colorado, Illinois, and New Mexico prohibit on the Lord's day only such labor and amusements as disturb congregations and families. Business is not mentioned. New Hampshire forbids such secular business or labor as disturbs others. Montana prohibits neither labor nor trade. Nebraska does not prohibit trade. Oregon does not prohibit labor. Washington does not prohibit labor, and weakens the clause prohibiting crimes against the public peace by adding, after the enumeration of 'riot, fighting or offering to fight, horse-racing, or dancing,' the clause 'whereby any worshiping assembly or private family is disturbed.'

"The fifth class embraces those that have no Sabbath laws. This class includes Arizona, California, and Idaho."

THE DEFECT IN ORGANIZED RELIGION.

CHURCH federation is but another panacea which is foredoomed to failure, thinks the Rev. E. F. Blanchard, of Paterson, N. J. His objection to the project is that "it offers nothing for improving the ethical status of organized religion or for restoring the power and spirituality of former days." Thus, he thinks, the root of the problem of the churches is not touched, tho there is allurement in the opportunity offered to "save in some places unnecessary duplication of denominational efforts." He writes, in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York):

"*The great need is to make the church mean in present conditions what primitive Christianity meant to the world ages ago.* This is the real reform needed. But, strange to say, there is no effort made in this direction. Instead, schemes of expediency are resorted to. In their last analysis institutional church efforts, young people's movement, church federation, and the endowment of churches are such schemes, primarily designed to gloss over glaring weaknesses and to stimulate flagging interests. These efforts offer nothing for improving the ethical status of organized religion or for restoring the spirit of primitive Christianity. These efforts do not make the church mean in the new condition what the early Christian church meant ages ago."

For the church or organized religion "to represent in twentieth-century conditions the true Christian spirit and to fulfil the economic mission of the true church of God," he declares, "there must be a reorganization of religion on advanced ethical, fraternal, and practical lines." Further:

"Jesus Christ lived the ideal life in both his righteousness and his love to fellow men. *Therefore, the institution that represents that life must, in its organized character, methods, and spirit, be expressive of the highest ethical and fraternal ideals of the age.* Organized religion seemed to me to fail in both these respects. Some common church methods are unethical, thus belying the gospel of righteousness preached from the pulpit; and the fraternal spirit of the lodge surpasses that of the ordinary church.

"Catholicism is feudal in organized character and spirit. Protestantism is individualistic in organized character and spirit. Both the ancient Hebrew commonwealth and the early Christian Church

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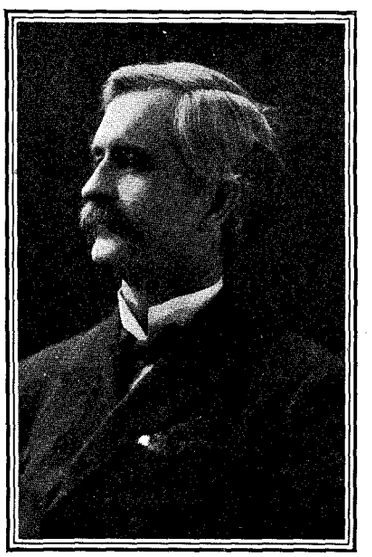
were fraternal and ethical in their organized characters and spirit. For their respective ages they were the lights of the world as ethical and fraternal institutions. So would the true church be to-day. Let the church be reorganized on strong fraternal, ethical, and practical principles, and she would take a new place in the world, and therefore be for this age what the early Christian Church was to the world ages ago. The church would then fill a large economic mission, and it would exert a deeper and more vital influence. There would be a return of prosperity and power."

SPIRITUAL FAILURE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH.

AFTER personal experience in administering an institutional church, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Boston, expresses his belief that "it is easier to reach the bodies of men through their souls than the souls of men through their bodies." In this he emphasizes what he believes the defect of the institutional church—its failure to bring about spiritual results. Certain instances of such failure he gives in *The Ram's Horn* (Chicago), the first of which relates to the working of a church employment agency:



REV. A. C. DIXON, D.D.,

Who says the institutional church, besides helping to pauperize some, repels self-respecting poor.

"When I became pastor of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, in Boston, five years ago, I found an employment agency, with a salaried agent giving all his time to seeking employment for men and women out of work. In one year more than eight hundred people were given employment, and I was charmed with the result. It looked like the poetry and music of religion, and yet, after two or three years of observation, I could see no spiritual results. There seemed to be no conversions or additions to the church as a result of this beautiful philanthropy. This led me to watch more closely its workings, and during the third year I became convinced that our employment agency made more currents away from the church than toward it.

"I noticed a score or more of the unemployed every day in our waiting-room, of whom some were unemployed because they had just recovered from debauches, and it was often very difficult to secure work even for the worthy, because in great cities there are sometimes a hundred applicants for every paying position. Their patience was sorely taxed, and when they left the waiting-room in the afternoon it was with a feeling of disappointment and sometimes of bitter resentment because others had been employed and they were left out. It was easy for them to feel that they had been treated unjustly, and a few days' experience of this kind sent them away with curses in their hearts, if not on their lips, and made them walking maledictions against the church.

"Those who secured work were not always pleased with their positions, and they blamed the church for it. If servants, obtained through our agency, proved to be dishonest or untruthful, their employers gave the church due credit for their thieving and lying. And it was to the interest of other employment agencies, our rivals, and rather bitter against us because we made no charge for services, to make every case appear as bad as possible. A few months of observation convinced me that our beautiful employment agency was a millstone around the neck of the church, and it was discontinued. We still assisted in securing employment for those out of work, and succeeded just as well without the incubus of an advertised 'employment agency.'"

The medical dispensary connected with the church, he says, seemed to be doing good work. It had the services of several physicians two or three hours a week. But after three years' scrutiny Dr. Dixon could see no spiritual results from this:

"People go to a dispensary because they must, and they do not enjoy it. If they are benefited by the physician's treatment, they take it as a matter of course, but they are not specially drawn toward the church connected with the dispensary; they would rather go where they will not be reminded of their sickness and the disagreeable treatment, tho it resulted in a cure. Hospitals are not very attractive places, even if we have been healed in them. We visit them because we ought and not because we enjoy it.

My conviction is that a hospital connected with a church will drive away from its services as many as it will attract, even of those who have been physically benefited by its treatment. And when, as is often the case, medical treatment at the dispensary does no good, while the patient grows worse, the church does not escape censure, and if the patient dies, the family and friends are as apt as not to be so critical of the church for having such physicians under its auspices that they will not go again within its doors. A Christian nurse, going from house to house among the poor, teaching them the laws of health and ministering to the sick with loving sympathy, will do more good than a dispensary."

The institutional church, besides helping to pauperize some, repels the self-respecting poor who stand in no need of assistance. This is the objection finally cited by Dr. Dixon. We quote:

"The institutional church, if plentifully supplied with money, is in danger of pauperizing the community in which it is located, while it repels the self-respecting workingman. Families living three miles away have been advised by neighboring charity workers to move into the community of Ruggles Street Baptist Church for the purpose of receiving help; and, when they come with that motive, it is almost impossible to really benefit them, while the congestion of such families around the church does much to pauperize the whole community. And when a church has made a reputation of helping the poor with a liberal hand, the independent workingman hesitates to go to it, lest he may be considered as seeking charity, against which his soul revolts. One of our most intelligent mechanics tells me that when he asked his godless shopmates to come to the Ruggles Street Church with him, one of them replied: 'I am no beggar. Why should I go there?' And we find ourselves in the rather unusual predicament of having to live down a reputation for charity work before we can reach the very men for whose benefit the church was endowed.

"The body is redeemed, and Christians should do all they can to relieve physical wants, but the great work of the church is the redemption of the soul, and everything else should be made secondary to that."

A PROTESTANT VIEW OF THE POPE.

PIUS X. does not enjoy being Pope. In this he is entirely different from his predecessor, says the writer of a character-sketch recently published in a Protestant journal. "His pontifical heart is broken and grief overwhelms him, so he says, when considering the state of the church throughout the world." The underlying cause of the Pope's grief, we are told, is, whether realized fully by himself or not, his own unfitness for the high office into which he has been thrust. He has disappointed his friends, continues the writer, "and is justifying his opponents, when they say that, for such a position as pope, a mere *Santo* is no good." Men are wondering whether it may be within the bounds of probability for Pius to imitate Celestine V. by making what Dante calls the great renunciation. General surprise followed the election of Cardinal Sarto to the papacy, for he had received no diplomatic training and had never passed through the *carriera* which "gives a wide knowledge of men and things to those who have been trained for the highest positions in the Roman Church." "There was evidently a feeling among most of the cardinals," pursues the writer, "that it would be well to escape

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from the high statecraft of wise old Leo, and to get into a fresher atmosphere." Sarto was chosen for this end because he was Leo's antithesis. The writer continues in *The Church Times* (London), from which we quote:

"It was felt that the new Pope was *un santo*, and it was time to give such a one a chance. He had won golden opinions as a zealous pastor at Venice; and his former record as Bishop of Mantua had shown him to be a singularly godly man. His intellectual abilities were naturally mediocre. He was not a student nor a learned man. He had only studied at a small college, and then at a provincial seminary, and those who know what Italian seminaries were, and are, will understand how Sarto has no claims to learning. He can hardly be said to understand it in others, or even to value it. But he had shown a power of administering and a high degree of spiritual force joined to an impressive personality which knew how to combine dignity with simplicity of life. Parish priest of Tombolo, when he became bishop, he thought his new office was only 'parish priest' writ large. The same idea possessed him at Venice as patriarch and cardinal. He remained the parish priest of the diocese. And now elected Pope, he saw in the dignity only that of parish priest, like John Wesley, whom he in many ways resembles, with the world as his parish. This is a new idea in the papacy; and men were curious to see how it worked out. It has always been held that there was a something beyond the parochial idea in the episcopate; and something beyond even the episcopate in the papacy; and Pius's three years of ruling have not yet shown that it is a mistaken idea. He never has risen to the idea of the papacy; he is the parish priest of Rome, and sighs after the days that have been, when, as a simple priest, he could go about among his people and work within the small horizon of a little Italian village."

Pius X. is a disappointed man, the author observes. "He has found that there is a stone wall around him, and he now seems to be refusing to knock his head ineffectually against it." To quote:

"The *Curia*, with its traditions and impassivity, is too strong even for his well-intentioned reforms. He has withdrawn himself almost entirely from his cardinals, who are his official advisers. . . . . .

"Cardinal Sarto had the reputation of being an acceptor of established facts and a loyal Italian. He had dealt personally and cordially at Venice with the King and Queen of Italy. But what may be allowed elsewhere must not be countenanced in Rome. The Vatican gave direct and valuable help to the monarch two years ago in the elections. But these days seem to be over. . . . . .

"Leo was an intellectual leader; he had no fear but that ultimately intellectualism comes to the service of the church. He was patient, therefore, and loath to condemn. Pius X. is not so. The condemnation of Loisy, whom Leo did not condemn, was one of the first significant acts of the new Pope. The syllabus in preparation is a list of modern errors which are to receive a formal condemnation; and, if report is correct, propositions of three English Roman Catholic writers find themselves included in the number of those anathematized. There is evidently to be a return to the days of Pius IX., when the intellectual state of the Roman Church descended to the level of the darkest days of the early Middle Ages. Pius X. is evidently frightened at intellectual problems he can not grasp or understand in all their bearings, so he is easily led by those who, even narrower than himself, know how to play upon his susceptibilities. Hence, during this pontificate, the outlook is not encouraging, and the restoration of all things in Christ is as far off as ever. It is not likely at the next conclave, which may not be far distant, that the cardinals will repeat their mistake of electing one whose main title is that of a *santo*. Still no one who has seen the present Pope will deny him that title or refuse to acknowledge his charming personality and paternal simplicity. His grasp of the facts which come within his powers of mind is remarkable; and his attention to detail is great. Of course, he is carefully primed for important audiences; but his quickness in seizing allusions to past occurrences has often been the admiration of those who enjoy personal intercourse with him. But above it all there is the spirit of the parish priest, of the Father-in-Christ. This is his great characteristic, and if it is not the full ideal of the Bishop or of the Pope, yet it is perhaps not without its value in one who holds so high a position as does Pius X."

COMING WAVE OF RELIGIOUS DRAMA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of managerial plans for the coming dramatic season show a considerable list of biblical plays. This fact has aroused the interest of the religious press, and *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) remarks that "it is with considerable curiosity that the outcome of these experiments will be awaited." From that paper we quote the following summary of this phase of the dramatic offerings:

"Tyrone Power will appear in a play which has been made out of the Marie Corelli novel, 'Barabbas,' by the authoress herself. The period is that during the life of Christ. The part to be assumed by Mr. Power will be that of Barabbas, the thief, a character which will be found to be ideal rather than traditional. Power will be remembered as the creator of a Judas of great strength and distinction in Mrs. Fiske's 'Mary of Magdala,' and in Barabbas should find a rôle equally suitable and effective.

"'Mizpah,' which is the joint product of Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Luscombe Searelle, will be presented in Chicago in September. It tells in lyric form the scriptural story of Esther, the Jewish maiden, who rose from obscurity to be the bride of Ahasuerus, King of Persia, and later became the salvation of her tribe.

"The long-threatened production of 'Pilgrim's Progress' is definitely announced for next season. Henrietta Crosman is to create the part of Christian. Ample opportunity will be offered in this case for a great scenic production and Charles Frohman anticipates a success as pronounced as that achieved by 'Ben Hur.'

"Wright Lorimer has passed three prosperous seasons presenting 'The Shepherd King,' which is in dramatic form the story of David. Meanwhile, Edward A. Braden, under whose direction 'Barabbas' will be produced, is arranging for the presentation of 'The Light Eternal,' in which Martin V. Merle pictures the conflicts between the Christians and the Romans in the time of Diocletian.

"E. H. Sothern—and presumably Julia Marlowe—in 'John the Baptist' is an announcement held by the Shuberts for a later date. Little is known of the play, its author, or the general scheme of the production, but that Mr. Sothern is to have a Biblical play of his own has been told to his intimate friends."

This activity in the religious drama is not confined to this country alone, we are told. In Germany a profound impression has been created by a new religious play by Pastor Robert Falke, of Frankfort-on-Main. The play is based on the life of St. Paul, and critics "predict that it will rival the great passion play of Oberammergau." A synopsis of the play is as follows:

"The first act shows Saul of Tarsus, a fierce, fanatical Pharisee, persecuting the Christians. His only weakness is his love for a Christian maiden, and it early becomes clear that her influence will shape his future. In the second act he is Paul. The miraculous conversion on the way to Damascus is not portrayed, but it is made known that the Christian girl has been praying for him and that he has been smitten with blindness in answer to her interceding.

"The third act, the most magnificent in the play, laid in Athens, culminates in a scene of preaching. Two hundred persons appear in this scene—Greek priests, philosophers, worshipers of beauty—all affected by the new teaching of the great apostle to the Gentiles. The highest development of the art of staging is said to have been employed in making this scene one of the most impressive, and at the same time one of the most beautiful of the modern stage.

"The fourth act shows Paul in the barracks of the Pretorian cohort at Rome, while Nero is Cæsar. It also has a magnificent setting, and in the speeches of the apostle and the centurion's the language is eminently classic in its dignity and elevation. Nero is the center of interest in the last act, in which the family of Rome is reproduced. This act has been criticized because the terror and grandeur of the setting throw into the shade Paul's martyr death."

To this list of Biblical productions the writer adds Strauss's "Salome" which has for its theme the tragedy of the death of John the Baptist. Its success abroad was sensational.

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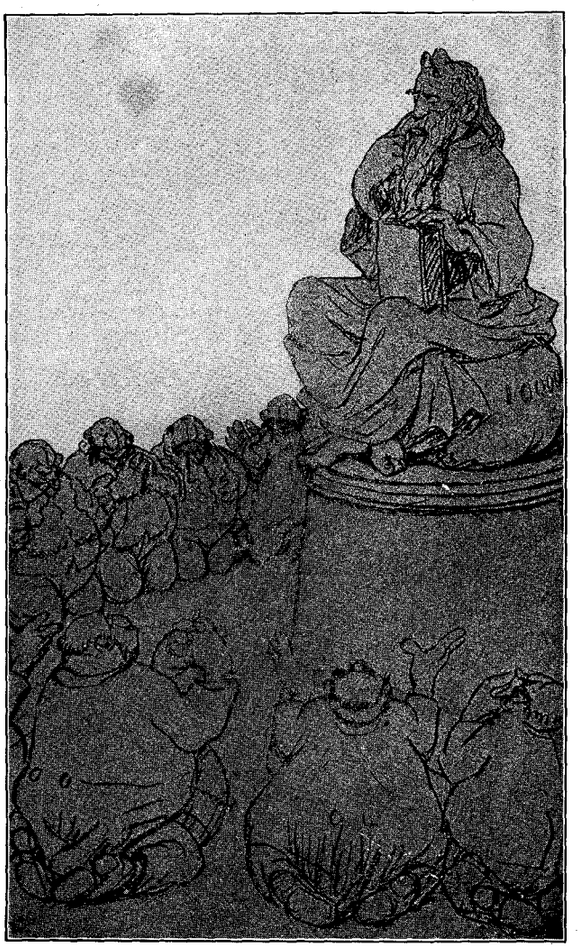
FOREIGN COMMENT.

FRANCE'S FATAL LOAN TO RUSSIA.

THE recent loan of France to Russia is considered a fatal blunder both for France and for the Russian aspirants after liberty, declares a writer in *La Revue* (Paris) who signs himself "A Friend of the Franco-Russian Alliance." Any future loans, he intimates, must be made to the Parliament and not to the Government. He says that if the Russian autocracy continues its "heroic exploits" for a few months longer, certain leading banks of France, including the Crédit Lyonnais, will go to the wall. The Government of the Czar, we are told, has made a grave financial miscalculation in opposing the Douma, and has presented a pitiable spectacle to Europe by humbling itself to ask the Douma's support in obtaining a famine loan. "If financial Europe, by the criminal support it has given to the Government of the Czar," he remarks, "fails to check and delay the natural evolution of the Russian people, the civilized world will be surprised."

The writer lays to the charge of Nicholas II. and his myrmidons all the crimes, robberies, and acts of violence which make Russia resemble a country devastated by Huns during the break-up of the Roman Empire. France has unfortunately been made in



PRAYER OF THE JEWISH FINANCIERS.

"Great Moses! let the Russian barbarians go to Tophet, but save Russia from bankruptcy, which would be our ruin!"
—An example of the anti-Semitic cartoons published in *Jugend* (Munich).

rectly an accomplice in these atrocious crimes. France has supported tyranny and gained the mistrust of the Douma. To quote:

"While the United States and Italy openly express indignation at the performance of the Russian Government, while the British people implore their Government to inflict upon the Czar the supreme insult of refusing to send a squadron to join his fleet, and even at Berlin and throughout Germany numerous meetings are held to protest against Russian massacres, republican France, having at its head the radical Socialists who boast of being the

"I MUST FIRST CUT OFF THE TALONS OF MY SWEET LITTLE BIRD, THEN THE BEAK, AND, LAST OF ALL—THE HEAD!"
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

successors of the Jacobins, is now under the stigma of condemnation as a contributor to the distress and sufferings of Russian people of every degree. Everybody knows that in the heart of Russia, at Moscow, ladies of society boycott French merchandise and, what is more humiliating still, the Douma discusses the venality of the French press! The independent papers of Russia, after severely criticizing our Government in its attitude toward the Russian people, declare that if France makes another loan to the Czar under the same conditions, she will turn all the feelings of the Russian people into one of resolute hostility toward her."

While there is talk of another French loan to Russia, he says that unless the French people wish to see the country of the Czar turned to nothing else but "a cemetery of their savings" they will negotiate with no one but the Douma. The bureaucracy swallowed up most of the loan made to assist the famine-stricken peasantry. The Czar and his Government are now practically bankrupt. In his own words:

"It is the Russian Parliament, and no one else but the Russian Parliament, who should negotiate and receive the next French loan. The Russian bureaucracy might perhaps have courage enough to fly in the face of the whole human race by resorting to all the crimes of which it is capable. But it must succumb before the impossibility of surviving financial destitution. Without money it has no means of obtaining the services of police and other defenders of the bureaucratic *régime*. The Russian people, poor and exhausted, can not pay the tribute necessary to support the reign of folly which devastates the empire. France, while she refuses to embroil herself in the domestic conflicts of Russia, naturally watches for the hour of liberty's triumph amid a friendly people. Our mutual safety is at stake. As long as the bureaucracy continues its acts of violence, Europe will comprise a barbarous and uncivilized country. At the same time France will forfeit an ally and gain in recompense nothing but a vast cemetery

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for her savings. We must wish for the triumph of the people even in the interests of the Czar himself. As a loyal and constitutional monarch he might reckon on the continuous existence of his house. But if he gains a brief triumph as a despot, he will succeed only in giving over Russia to a series of bloody revolutions. The all-powerful bomb will eventually, in that case, supplant the illimitable power of the Czar, and under the reign of anarchy our subscribers to the Russian loan will not see a penny paid on their coupons nor on their capital."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S DESIGNS ON HOLLAND.

HOLLAND lies right across Germany's principal trade route to the sea, namely, the Rhine. Antwerp and Rotterdam are Germany's chief ports. It is therefore no wonder, says Mr. J. Ellis-Barker, in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), that the Emperor William should have his eye on Holland, so that history may repeat itself and Holland again become the storm-center

EUROPEAN PACIFISM.
—*Humoristische Listy* (Prague).

of international conflict in Europe. Yet the great statesmen of Europe seem to be somewhat blind to this prospect. This writer begins his words of warning as follows:

"Germany's relations with the various great Powers have carefully been scanned, watched, and studied by most statesmen and political writers, but Germany's relations with Holland and Germany's policy toward Holland have hitherto escaped attention, altho Holland may, and probably will, some day play a most important part with regard to the political and economic development of Germany. Holland is a small and weak neutral State, and it is usually considered to be politically as uninteresting a country as is Luxemburg or the Republic of San Marino. Yet it may become a factor of the very greatest importance in any readjustment of international relations in which Germany is concerned. In fact, Holland may, and very likely will, again become the storm-center of European politics, as it was in the times of Philip II. and of Henry IV., of Cromwell and of Louis XIV., of Marlborough and of Napoleon I., for history is apt to run in circles. During four centuries the Netherlands have been the center of gravity to the European great Powers. The scepter of Europe lies buried not on the banks of the Bosporus, but at the mouth of the Rhine and the Scheldt."

Germany is indeed already gradually absorbing Holland by capturing her trade routes and populating with German merchants and bankers her seats of trade. Thus:

"A political amalgamation of Holland and Germany is no doubt the *beau idéal* which German diplomacy keeps in view, and with this ultimate aim in view Germany's policy toward Holland is shaped. It may be summed up in the words, 'Peaceful penetration and gradually increasing economic pressure from without.' German merchants, following their wares, steadily filter into the Netherlands. On the exchanges of Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam, perhaps more German than Dutch and French is heard; the principal banks, shipping companies, mercantile houses, factories, etc., in the Dutch and Belgian Netherlands are in German hands; and as the commercial classes exercise a great influence in the democratic Low Countries, German political influence both in Holland and in Belgium is rapidly growing, altho it is little noticed abroad. Holland and Belgium are rapidly becoming Germanized. Commercial men in Belgium, and especially in Holland, begin to feel greatly hampered by having their operations restricted to the narrow territory of the Netherlands, and to cast longing eyes toward the German customs walls, which so effectively restrict the extension of their operations. Many Dutch and Belgian business men are of opinion that their business would wonderfully benefit if, by joining the German Customs Union, they would receive 60,000,000 new customers, and they view with serious apprehension Germany's determined exertions to divert her enormous over-sea trade from Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Amsterdam to Emden."

The English writer of the article we quote naturally dwells upon the fact that Holland would furnish a naval base for Germany which would make the latter country more formidable as an antagonist of England, and would reduce France to a third-class power. As Mr. Ellis-Barker says:

"If Germany possessed the mouths of the Rhine, she would be able to create there a number of excellent naval bases which, through the Dutch islands lying in front of them, would be safe from foreign attack, and these bases would by their advantageous position not only be ideal points for protecting Germany's trade, but also be particularly valuable for an attack against both France and England. Besides, the amalgamation of Holland and Germany would give to the latter Power a number of excellent naval bases and coaling-stations in both hemispheres. . . . In the possession of Holland, Germany would, in time of war, have a huge impregnable island fortress on the flank of France and of England, a fortress which could hardly be starved into surrender, and which could hardly be attacked if vigorously defended, and this fortress would furnish the most convenient sally-port for a naval and military attack on either country. As long as Holland is neutral, the defense of the open French frontier facing Germany is comparatively easy. If Holland should fall into German hands, both the Belgian and the French defenses could be turned from Holland. France would be at the mercy of Germany, and she would soon occupy as unimportant a political position in the world as is that held by Belgium at the present day. If Germany should take Holland, France would become a third-rate Power. The possession of Holland would not only enable Germany to become a naval Power of the first rank, and compel England to keep practically her whole fleet permanently tied up in the Channel, but it would at the same time make the military superiority of Germany on the Continent of Europe absolutely overwhelming."

Socialism Sowing the Seeds of Anarchism.—While the Socialists express horror at every attempt of the Anarchists to destroy the life of personal representatives of power and authority in the state, it is none the less evident to the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence) that Anarchism springs from Socialism. The Socialist represents the genus of which the Anarchist is a species. To quote:

"Socialism always proclaims itself irresponsible for the anarchistic acts of violence that from time to time occur, and asserts its respect for human life, while it denies all complicity with crimes of assassination. Nevertheless it is undeniable that all Anarchists have one time or other served in the ranks of Socialism. Nor can it be otherwise. It would be wearisome to dwell upon the fact that the constant propaganda of hatred for every social institution carried on by Socialists must instil, in minds for the most part uneducated and primitive, an element of violence which will eventually bear fruit. In many cases this fruit is hatred toward

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the classes, secret agitation against them, rebellion against public authority, and criminal conspiracy. In the case of men by nature and temperament more excitable, the seed of hatred germinates with greater rapidity into violence, and reaches its full fruit in atrocious attempts on the life of some one who seems to represent that class, that system, or that institution which they have been taught to hate. Socialism poisons the mind, perverts the heart, and when it finds a subject well adapted for what it euphemistically calls 'the propaganda of action' it puts the weapon in his hand. Then it is 'anarchy' that deals the blow!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN AND DISARMAMENT.

A CRY is being raised among Japanese publicists that Mr. Vivian's motion in favor of disarmament, which was passed unanimously in the British House of Commons, ought to be adopted and its suggestions carried out by the Japanese Diet. Mr. Vivian describes the effect of war expenditure in England in terms which apply with equal truth to the condition of things in Japan, we are told by the Japanese press. Such expenditure, said the Member for Birkenhead, "lessens national and commercial credit, intensifies the unemployed problem, reduces the resources available for social reform, and presses with exceptional severity upon the industrial classes."

The Japan Weekly Chronicle (Kobé), commenting on these words, says that "every count of the indictment against militarism in England is applicable to militarism in this country." The writer then compares the war expenditure of the two countries as follows:

"Ten years ago the expenditure by Great Britain on her army and navy amounted to thirty million pounds sterling, while the estimated cost of the services this year exceeds sixty millions. Similarly in the case of Japan. For the financial year 1895–96 the total expenditure upon the army and navy of this country was 13,323,456 yen (about $6,000,000), which was more than doubled in the following year owing to the reorganization sequent to the China-Japan war, when the naval and military expenditure (1896–97) rose to within a few thousand yen of thirty millions. For 1905-6 the estimate for the services, apart from the expenses of the troops in the field, was 63,451,011 yen (about $30,000,000), and, despite the termination of the war, we must expect an increase rather than a decrease upon this enormous total during the next few years."

The increased taxation has been felt and is being resented by the people of Japan, we are told, but the sufferers are only slowly awakening to a realization of the fact that increased armaments lie at the root of the evil, which naval and military men are not willing to abate. In spite of her victory over Russia, Japan has reaped anything but financial advantage from the late war. To quote:

"Brilliantly successful in arms over Russia, the war has left her with an incubus of debt which remains as a permanent deadweight upon the country's life and enterprise—which militates against those works of public utility absolutely necessary for the national progress, and necessarily imposes a burden of taxation which is felt by every class. . . . Unfortunately, here as elsewhere, the vested interests of the services militate against the adoption of a sane policy in these matters, and just as in England and Germany the navy leagues are incessantly harping on the national dangers likely to accrue if the policy of expansion is checked, so in Japan the officers of the army and navy continually urge the necessity of still further 'national assurance' against the outbreak of war. Up to recently there has been little agitation against the heavy taxation which militarism imposes on Japan, or, to be more accurate, while there is much hostility to the taxation, there is apparently but slight appreciation of the causes which have produced the remarkable increase in national expenditure during the last fifteen years. Possibly the invitation which the House of Commons has made to the countries of the civilized world will have some effect in Japan, where Japanese publicists may be induced to study the question and all it involves. We believe that all countries would benefit by the burden of armaments being reduced, but no country would benefit more than Japan, which is imperiling her future by huge and, in the opinion of many competent observers, wholly unnecessary expenditure upon and expansion of her military and naval forces."

It is interesting, in connection with the figures of British and Japanese war expenditure given above, to compare the war budgets of other nations, as given in a recent British Parliamentary Blue Book. Exclusive of Great Britain and Japan, the returns run as follows:

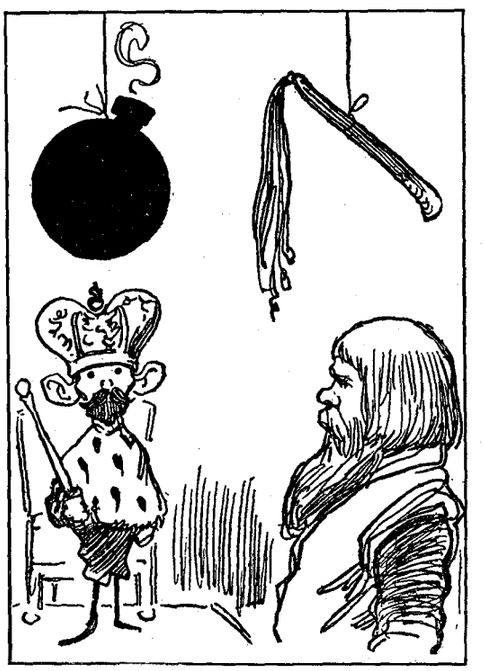
Russia	$185,000,000
Germany	157,000,000
France	133,000,000
United States	112,000,000
India	98,000,000
Austria	84,000,000
Italy	55,000,000

The last issue of the "World Almanac" gives our expenditure on the army, the navy, fortifications, and the military academy as about $185,000,000, with $140,000,000 more for pensions.

"JUNGLE" ECHOES IN ENGLAND.

THE English press are awakening to the fact that Chicago is not the only place which furnishes material for the sensational disclosures of a Sinclair. Mr. Sinclair's counterpart in London is a Miss Paterson, who has been investigating with something more earnest than mere feminine curiosity the manufacture of jam and other preserves. *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) says of her investigations, the results of

"WHAT, IVAN—YOU READING A FRENCH BOOK!" "YES, LITTLE FATHER, THE ALMANAC FOR 1793!" —*Rire* (Paris).



WHICH WILL FALL FIRST? —*Neue Gluelichter* (Berlin).

SHADOWS OF COMING EVENTS.

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which have appeared in several London papers, creating a profound feeling of alarm and indignation among consumers:

"The British jam trade can hardly furnish the materials for a 'Jungle,' but its methods seem to make a very fair bid for disgust and repulsion. Dirty factories, according to Miss Paterson, are commoner than clean ones; in some of them 'the most elementary cleansing is neglected'; and in one case the jam-pots were washed in a tank of which the water was changed 'about once a week,' and then left to dry themselves before receiving their contents. As we have all been very virtuous over Chicago, it is to be hoped that such descriptions will have been put out-of-date by the time another report is due. For are not jam and pickles the twin bulwarks of our industrial greatness?"

The London *Evening Standard* declares that not only are the sausage and jam factories of England in a frightful condition of unsanitary foulness and neglect, but the Government inspection of such establishments is ridiculously inadequate and thus the public are defrauded and poisoned practically with the sanction and connivance of the responsible authorities. The article referred to concludes in the following terms:

"The effect of 'The Jungle' is not confined to one continent. Mr. Sinclair's book set America doing and us thinking. Our thoughts will be the more serious after a perusal of the report for 1905 of the Chief Inspector of Factories. Some of the revelations made with reference to jam and sausage factories are almost, if not quite, as nauseating as the details given in 'The Jungle.' They can not be read without disgust, and it seems possible that, if the Chicago horrors had not been published to the world, we might have had a minor orgy entirely on our own account. For, in justice to the English inspection staff, it must be remembered that the report can have owed nothing to Mr. Sinclair's sensation, seeing that the visits of inquiry were made last year, and that the report was probably complete before 'The Jungle' gained its notoriety. One evil from which we suffer appears clearly in this report. It can be removed with comparative ease. Nobody can read the account of the journeyings of the staff and not be convinced that the inspectors have too much work. He who covered over 15,000 miles, for instance, can not have had proper opportunity for performing his task effectively. Fifty miles per working day is too much for any mortal inspector. After he has traveled, what time can be left for him to inspect? If our jam is to be properly made, our factories, English and Irish, must be properly inspected; and that is impossible under present conditions."

THE MUZZLED GERMAN PRESS.

RECENTLY in Saxony the decision was handed down that lese-majesty consists not only in criticizing a reigning monarch but also in criticizing that monarch's ancestors. The importance of this decision is manifestly great, for among other things it threatens to stop effectually all historical research and criticism. However, this is merely one of a series of late decisions which have been arrived at by the German courts, and the bitterness of the press has been constantly increasing. *Die Welt am Montag*, of Berlin, voices well the feeling of its colleagues when it says:

"Press freedom with the gallows beside it—that is the ideal in Prussia to-day. But we may be sure that the fathers of the Prussian Constitution never dreamt that the courts would construe as they have the charming Article 27, an article which tells us that 'every Prussian has the right by means of words, writings, printing, or drawings to give free expression to his ideas.' And the law of the realm also tells us that 'the freedom of the press is only limited by those restrictions which are now in existence.' This sounds fine and it was so intended, but the law was made without taking into consideration the guardians of the law to-day.

"Recently Dr. Burchard, the burgomaster of Hamburg, told the congress of German newspaper men that they should 'uncover the evils which menace the public and call things by their right names.' But unfortunately the German Government seems unable or unwilling to gain currency for these ideas in the courts of the realm; from the lowest to the highest judicial bodies the press is denied the right to expose public corruption and evils. Indeed, the attitude of all of the courts toward the press and freedom of the press is the quintessence of animosity."

The German paper says that the courts are particularly severe in cases "of criticism of officials, and the men on the judge's bench seem to feel that they as well as the plaintiff are concerned in crushing the unfortunate journalist."

In its recent meeting at Hamburg, the "Verband Deutscher Journalisten" adopted resolutions favoring the abolition of compulsory testimony and urging the necessity of jury trials in press lawsuits. The reports of press cases are to be collected and edited, and each year a review will be issued calling attention to the most important points and seeking to familiarize the public and press with the rulings.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT A FRENCH ROCKEFELLER WOULD DO.

THE *Gaulois* (Paris) asks its readers to say how they would dispose of their fortune if they were suddenly endowed with the possessions of the mighty American Crœsus. Martial, the Roman epigrammatist, on being asked what he would do if suddenly he fell heir to vast wealth, sensibly replied, "You might just as well ask me what I would do if I were transformed into a lion." The readers of the *Gaulois*, however, seem to be quite clear as to their behavior

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER CORNERED BY REPORTERS IN PARIS AND CAUGHT BY THE CAMERA.

under the burden of millions. Their answers naturally vary, but twenty readers of this somewhat Clerical and Reactionary organ agree in saying that they would employ their money in overturning the republic and restoring the monarchy. Ten others agree in declaring:

"I would reestablish the budget of public worship at my sole cost, on condition that, as I would thus take the place of the State, I should enjoy the same right with regard to the Church as the State enjoyed under the Concordat, namely, that of choosing the bishops and curés, none of whom should be Republicans."

Only one correspondent is sufficiently altruistic to declare "if I had the means of Mr. Rockefeller I would share my possessions with neighbors and friends." "This fortune," replies a wag, "I should be compelled to waste on the most useless objects; for instance, I might subscribe to the *Gaulois!*"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER STORY BY MAY SINCLAIR.

SUPERSEDED. By May Sinclair. Cloth, 175 pp. Price, $1.25. Henry Holt & Co.

IN "Superseded" the author of "The Divine Fire" presents a story of two strongly contrasted characters, teachers in a London girls' school; one an old maid who teaches mathematics, the other a beautiful woman, the "classical mistress," who tries to infuse some of her own fire and enthusiasm into her less favored sister. There are real pathos in the book and considerable underlying humor. Miss Cursiter, the "Head," is a character, in some respects, not unsuggestive of Balzac's masterpiece. The reader becomes deeply interested in the "tall, lean, iron-gray dignity" who watches her pupils "as a general watches his columns wheeling into action." Nothing escapes her argus eye. If her face grows tender for the younger girls and the eight-year-olds, it stiffens into intolerance and cynicism at the sight of Miss Quincy, an older rival for maiden scholastic honors.

MAY SINCLAIR.

Miss Quincy is a little "dry, brown woman" who has been teaching arithmetic in St. Sidwell's for a quarter of a century. She has a passion for figures and everything that can be expressed in figures, and a somewhat blighting influence upon poetry and history. For her, "the flowers in the school anthology withered under her fingers, and the flesh and blood of heroes crumbled into the dust of dates."

The beautiful Miss Rhoda Vivian takes pity upon the old maid, and at the close of the story it is difficult to conclude which of the two women has profited more by the interchange of charity and love.

A REALISTIC SEA-YARN.

JACK DERRINGER. By Basil Lubbock. Cloth, 328 pp. Price, $1.50. E. P. Dutton & Co.

OF books about the romance and glamour of the sea there seems no end, and Mr. Basil Lubbock's "Jack Derringer" essays the world-old theme. As he tells us in his preface, he has made an attempt to enhance the subject with some new additions. These are found neither in the pages of Victor Hugo nor Clark Russell, but they are none the less valuable as furnishing proof that the sea classics of these writers have not exhausted the subject. Mr. Lubbock's sea-dogs are of a species sometimes recognized on land. It must be said that they are in the main rather unsavory and unattractive. The author takes the precaution to warn the reader that he has attempted no idealization of Jack. He tells us that he has endeavored to paint the sea as it really is, "without glossing over the hardships, the hard knocks, the hard words, and the continual struggle and strife of it all." Once the reader has embarked among the crew of the *Higgins*, he realizes the truth of the author's prefatory remarks about the "brutality that still goes on on American ships."

The gentlemen of the crew are made up of various nationalities, and the manners and customs of each are portrayed with much faithfulness. Many of the episodes—sufficiently startling, of course,—are taken, we are told, from the actual experiences of the author. The book is not all blood and thunder by any means. There are sentiment and even some mystery in it. The author apologizes for the former and observes that in a work of fiction a certain amount of sentiment is considered necessary, even in a sea yarn. "However," he adds, "if my reader finds it not to his taste, he can skip."

A MASTERLY NOVEL FROM SPAIN.

THE MYSTERY OF THE LOST DAUPHIN. By Emilia Pardo Bazán. Translated from the Spanish by Annabel Hord Seeger. Illustrated. Cloth, 377 pp. Price, $1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

IT was the eminent English critic, G. Cunningham Graham, who declared that "we have not in England, no, nor in Europe, so illustrious a woman in letters as Pardo Bazán." Others have likened her to George Eliot, and still others to the celebrated Madame de Staël. Certainly, her novel "The Mystery of the Lost Dauphin," of which an admirable translation is now available, is calculated to win for her a host of admirers in America. It belongs to the highest type of the historical novel, drawing its inspiration from authentic sources and rich in those elements which invest the dry bones of history with flesh and blood.

To the American reader the natural inference from the title is, of course, that Dona Emilia has woven her tale from the career of Eleazar Williams, the Indian missionary said to have been the son and heir of the hapless Louis XVI. of France and secretly brought to this country by emissaries of the First Republic. But it speedily develops that she has selected for hero another claimant to the French throne, the Prussian watchmaker Naundorff, whose intrigues for recognition were so embarrassing to the "usurper" Louis XVIII. The story underlying the assertions of both Williams and Naundorff is well known, viz., that the young son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette did not actually die in prison during the Revolution, but was secretly smuggled out and transported to parts unknown. Whatever foundation this rumor may have had in fact, it has served the purpose of numerous romanticists and never to such good effect as in the present tale, which is concerned with the final, futile effort of the luckless Naundorff to make good his claims, aided by the Carbonari and certain of the French nobility. Chief among these, as the story is here told, was René de Brezé, betrothed to Naundorff's beautiful daughter, and meeting in the end the fate of most of those who espoused his cause. Naundorff himself, his daughter, and René are the dominating figures in Señora Bazán's unfoldment of the workings of destiny, but about them move a notable throng of characters, from Louis XVIII. and his spies Lecazes and Volpetti to the humble but powerful representatives of the "Knights of Liberty," unexpected allies of the despairing Naundorff. Each, as has been said, is clearly vizualized, each makes a definite impression on the reader, who can not but follow the fortunes of the "Dauphin" and his friends with the sympathy and enthusiasm manifested by Señora Bazán herself.

The reviewers speak favorably, in general, both of the intrinsic merit of the book and of the literary quality of the translation. The New York *Tribune* calls it a tale "of intrigue and adventure, lifted above the conventional type of historical novels chiefly by its careful characterizations." "A romance full of color and movement," says the New York *Herald;* and the New York *Globe* finds it "not so much historical romance as romantic history." Of the theme of the story the Springfield *Republican* says, however, "tempting as the subject is, it seems, even in such skilful hands, a little disappointing in the outcome."

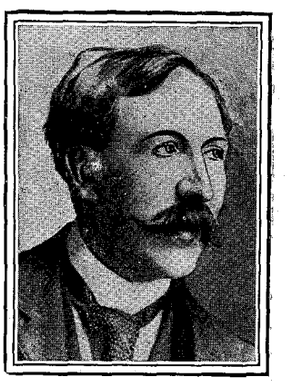
MR. MOORE'S LATEST IRISH STUDY.

THE LAKE. By George Moore. Cloth, 309 pages. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

IN his latest novel, "The Lake," Mr. George Moore sets forth the loss of faith incurred by an Irish priest. The book has much charm, especially in the first half, and some interest, especially in the second half. The author deals with his theme in a very objective manner, but his realism, if not abjured, is certainly dislocated in this tale. In criticizing it, however much one may feel that there is an undercurrent which is more felt than admitted, the critic is constrained to judge it as it stands.

"The lake" is a beautiful stretch of water near the west coast of Ireland. It is rich in religious associations. Father Oliver Gogarty is born and is reared on the shores of this dreamy lake, and after his theological course at Maynooth he returns to the simple duties of a parish priest.

A rude shock awaits him. A young woman, who is organist in his little church and generally helpful, makes a false step. In his intense perturbation Father Gogarty inveighs from the sanctuary against such sin with the ardor of purity more than with the pity of charity. The sinner declines the rôle of Hester Prynne and disappears. Then Father Gogarty is torn by the conviction that instead of reclaiming he has hurled into deeper guilt this weak soul given to his guardianship. He gets in touch with her again, and a correspondence ensues. She is in London, and not at all despairing. A widower, wealthy and a renowned Scriptural scholar, engages her as his secretary and as teacher for his motherless little girl. The young woman "improves" wonderfully, and her letters to Father Gogarty have the tone of a wise elderly sister to a young but inexperienced brother. The progression from pity to love seems to be duly entered upon by this primitive warm-hearted Irish priest. But instead of falling in love with the young woman and abjuring his faith to possess her, only the latter result is attained. He sloughs his faith as a snake does its skin, and after arranging his departure from his life-long home and faith in such a way that it will appear that "the lake" has swallowed him, he sails for New York to practise his new infidelity without



GEORGE MOORE.

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scandal or inconvenience. Having played her rôle of destroyer in regard to Father Gogarty's faith, the young woman is rather unceremoniously dropped, and the anticipation of a Celtic Abelard and Héloise which Mr. Moore had held out is rudely destroyed.

The reviewers are far from a unit in their verdicts on this book. The New York *Evening Sun* calls it "the most considerable contribution to literature in a way of a novel in a number of years." The Chicago *Record-Herald* insists that "it fails to fulfil the promise of its rather original plot." *The Bookman* (England) writes of it in an unfriendly vein, but admits that "Mr. Moore is unequaled in his capacity for giving expression to the wistful sadness and haunting solitude of the Irish countryside." Similarly, the London *Times* believes that here "we are far away from realism," but "from the point of view of thought and style the book is certainly on a high plane." No less eulogistic is the critic of the New York *Times Saturday Review*, who calls "The Lake" "enchanting, mystic, melancholy, and poetic," while the New York *Globe* avers that "seldom has an author succeeded in securing greater harmony of thought and expression."

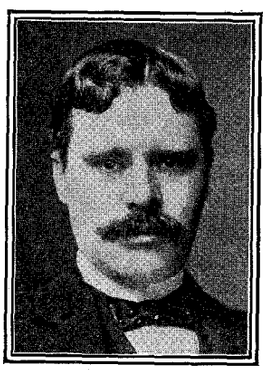
A NOVEL OF THE "STEP-LIVELY" SCHOOL.

BARBARA WINSLOW, REBEL. By Elizabeth Ellis. Cloth, 415 pages. Price $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

IN this edition-exhausting tale the author reaps the advantage of what Mr. Howells calls fascinating circumstances of time and place. The tale is an episode of the uprising of Monmouth against James II. of England, beginning at the disastrous rout at Sedgemoor, and sweeping in the parlous fortunes of a half-dozen of the followers of the ill-starred Pretender, but keeping the high light on the radiant rebel maid Barbara Winslow.

This heroine is cast in superlatives. Like another Rose Aylmer, she springs of the sceptered race, is dowered with the form divine, and dignified with every virtue, every grace. As a foil the author opposes one of the darkest villains in history, the handsome, the hideous, the fascinating, the repellant, the unspeakably malignant Lord Jeffreys.

What with the troublous time that makes the setting of the story; and with this lovely and persecuted woman, . . . another delightsome damsel as understudy; with this audacious and execrable tyrant Jeffreys and two or three gallant and scrimmage-seeking young men all in love with Barbara, there is, of a certitude, material to make the pen wag busily. And Elizabeth Ellis, the author, like that gallant penswoman Mary Johnston, belongs to the "Step-lively" school of fiction. Things in their pages go with the giddy speed of the quivering kinetoscope.



OWEN WISTER.

"There seems every reason," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "why Barbara's story should be as winning as Barbara herself." "This story," declares the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, "is bright and fascinating." The Cleveland *Leader* thinks that "what gives interest to the book is the fresh way in which old material is handled, and its mingling of strength and piquancy." Other critics praise it even more warmly. The New York *Globe* declares: "If this is the first novel of Miss Ellis it is an exceptionally readable first novel." "Well told and exciting," comments the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "not to say distinguished by a pleasing dash and charm."

IN THE SOUTHERN HAPPYLAND.

LADY BALTIMORE. By Owen Wister. Cloth, 406 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Co.

WHEN an author, neatly niched and ticketed, wanders from his safe pedestal and thus necessitates a new classification and appraisement, a critic is prone to resent this treason to the established catalog as one resents the non-appearance of the bridegroom at the wedding ceremony or the failure to make good of some dying king whose successor is waiting with bowed and bulging head for the delayed crown. And now comes Owen Wister, whom we had approvingly shelved and labeled as a blithe chronicler of the vociferous and vehement West, and here in "Lady Baltimore" he needs must leave his jocund field of the barbarian, raw, and in the making, and walk lingeringly in old grass-grown, lavendered streets of a Southern city dim with long ago and tender with reminiscence.

And we have to admit that the disturbing Mr. Wister brings to this new environment all the fine play and parry of style, all the insight, all the certainty of coloring, that carried the West before his compelling pen. We, too, find "King's Port," margined by rivers, and mossed live-oaks, a most lovely and appealing town with its perspective of generations, and its life more in the past than in the present. The atmosphere of it is perfectly calm, late-afternoon radiance, the leisure, the insistence upon the graces and amenities of existence.

The sanctities and virginities of the old town, the incrustations of tradition and prejudice, the absolute cruelties of the ruthless judgments of these innocent, softly-smiling old ladies, how knowingly Mr. Wister lays them bare! The various "aunts" of the story; the young girls, the too wise Hortense, with her "made" manners, her ever-present trail of the cigarette; Eliza flowery with old-fashioned femininity—these are in delightful collision. And John Mayrant, whom all of "King's Port," in immemorial communal right, would hold to its ordained pace; John Mayrant, for whom the two girls hold the fierce, wordless battle of woman against woman for love's sake, how refreshing he is with his Philip Sidney spirit of courtliness and poesy! Incidentally, Mr. Wister swings a bright bludgeon at a hundred passing phases of social life.

Altogether, as the critics unanimously affirm, this is a refreshing and masterful study of the South. "Lady Baltimore," the New York *Tribune* says, is "not only as good a book as 'The Virginian,' but, in its totally different way, a much better one." "It calls to mind," the New York *Evening Post* declares, "Mrs. Deland's 'Old Chester Tales' and the charm of 'Cranford.'" And the New York *Globe* enthusiastically avers that "Mr. Wister is a story-teller of whom Americans may be proud," and that "'Lady Baltimore' will be found a delicate and appetizing book in the season's on the whole unpalatable fictional repast."

SHORT NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

SEVEN OLD FRIENDS of the late Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, have collaborated in the production of an imposing two-volume memorial work which has recently been imported into this country under the title of "Memoirs of Archbishop Temple" (Macmillan, $9 00). It is practically a biography in which the successive stages of the Archbishop's career are reviewed by those most competent for the task. Necessariiy a lack of unity results from the diversity of viewpoint; and the work is unduly extended in consequence of the desire of each writer to leave nothing unsaid in respect to the period assigned to him. But in spite of its length, ill-proportion, and abundance of repetition, the book is quite readable, and is to be commended as a contribution of no small importance to the ecclesiastical history of the England of the past half-century. The writers include the Bishop of Bristol, the Canons of Canterbury, Worcester, and Exeter, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, H. J. Roby, LL.D., and F. E. Kitchener, some time assistant master at Rugby, where Archbishop Temple spent so many useful years.

MR. AMOS R. WELLS, the editor of *The Christian Endeavor World*, tells in "Tuxedo Avenue to Water Street" (Funk & Wagnalls, $1.00) the story of a unique experiment in religious work—the bodily transplanting of a church from a fashionable residential section to the slums, where, under seemingly the most unfavorable auspices, it took root, grew, and flourished. His little book is of more than passing interest as a well-developed piece of fiction, and it is profoundly significant as a parable and an indictment, a parable illustrating the true meaning and spirit of the church founded by Christ and an indictment against the spirit and methods of too many latter-day churches where the poor are anything but welcome and there is no place for the meek and humble of heart. It is just the sort of book to inspire church-members to higher and nobler viewpoints, and should prove a potent factor in promoting "revivals" among individuals as well as communities.

THE STORY OF AMERICAN EXPLORATION has been told and retold, but it always holds a fresh interest to succeeding generations, and there is consequently almost certain to be a large audience for Charles Morris's "The Discoverers and Explorers of America" (Lippincott, $1.25 net), a survey extending from Columbus to Peary, and including almost every discoverer and explorer of any note. Mr. Morris has not essayed the impossible task of recounting in detail, in the limits of a single volume, the career and adventures of his many heroes; but contents himself with a series of readable, if somewhat bald, outline sketches, written in a vein that should appeal particularly to the young. In the main his narratives are trustworthy, but there are some striking exceptions. Such statements as "La Salle . . . was put in command of Fort Frontenac, at the head of Lake Superior, where the city of Kingston now stands," are perhaps pardonable slips, but it is impossible to excuse the errors found in, to cite a single instance, the account of the massacre of the Huguenots by Menéndez.

THE TOUCH OF AN UNACCUSTOMED HAND is plainly in evidence in Robert Haven Schauffler's "Where Speech Ends" (Moffat, Yard, $1.50), a "musical" novel of contemporary America; but it has qualities which must recommend it to the most critical of fiction readers. It has an unhackneyed theme—the life of the members of an orchestra—worked out in a convincing, if unskilful, way, and it tells an exceedingly pretty love story. The marvel is, however, that Mr. Schauffler, with his obvious sense of the artistic, should have cumbered the development of his romance with cheap melodramatic incidents, which cumulatively jar the reader's sensibilities. Dr. Henry Van Dyke contributes a prelude in his usual happy vein.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Trois Grotesques."—Théophile Gautier. Edited by H. J. Chaytor. (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 2s. net.)

"Notre-Dame de Paris."—Victor Hugo. Edited by Leon Delbos. (American Branch of Oxford University Press, $1.50 net.)

"Trelawny's Recollections of Shelley and Byron."—(Oxford University Press, 75 cents net.)

"The Social Ideals of Alfred Tennyson."—William Clark Gordon. (The University of Chicago Press, $1.50.)

"The Little Grammar."—William Timothy Call. (C. M. Potterdon, Hawthorne, N. J., 50 cents.)

"Sabbath Laws in the United States."—R. C. Wylie, D.D. (National Reform Association, Pittsburg.)

"Handbook of Corporation Law."—Richard Selden Harvey. (The Bleyer Law Publishing Co.)

"Twentieth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor—Convict Labor." (Government Printing Office, Washington.)

"From Barbarism to Socialism."—Prof. W. C. Bowman. (The Caxton Press, Los Angeles.)

"Chronological and Alphabetical Record of the Engagements of the Great Civil War."—Charles F. Cooper. (The Caxton Press, Milwaukee.)

"Sundays in London."—Luther Hess Waring. (The Neale Publishing Co., $1.00.)

"The Silver-Burdett Readers" in five books. By Ella M. Powers and Thomas M. Balliet. (Prices, 25 to 55 cents.)

"The Poisoners."—Edwin Sauter. (Published by the Author.)

"Our Flag and Our Country."—John M. Leavitt. (Bonnell, Silver & Co., 50 cents net.)

"The Training of Boys' Voices."—Claude E. Johnson. (Oliver Ditson Company, Boston, 75 cents.)

"The Mechanism of Speech."—Alexander Graham Bell. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.00 net.)

"A Manual of Common Butterflies and Moths," and "A Manual of Common American and European Insects."—Prepared under the supervision of William Beutenmuller. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., 25 cents each.)

"The New Science Library." (J. A. Hill & Company.)

"Messages to Workingmen."—Charles Stelzle. (Fleming H. Revell Co., 50 cents net.)

"The Mosaic Law in Modern Life."—Cleland Boyd McAfee. (Fleming H. Revell Co., $1.00 net.)

"The Captive City of God."—Richard Heath. (Headley Bros., London.)

"Should Christians Make Fortunes?"—J. P. Gledstone. (Headley Bros., London.)

"Under the Pines."—A. H. Rutledge.

"Studies in Constitutional History."—James O. Pierce. (The H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis.)

"Letters to Sunday-School Teachers."—Henry Churchill King. (The Pilgrim Press, $1.00 net.)

"Official Golf Guide and How to Play Golf."—James Braid. (American Sports Publishing Co., 10 cents.)

Ivory Soap is the purest soap there is; and the most economical.

Because of its purity, it is the only soap that should be allowed to come in contact with the face and body. For the selfsame reason, it is the only soap which the housewife should use for cleansing table-linen, laces, curtains, colored goods, cut glass, and a hundred other articles for which ordinary soaps are unsafe and unsatisfactory.

There is no "free" (uncombined) alkali in Ivory Soap. That is why it will not injure the finest fabric or the most delicate skin.

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THAT DAINTY MINT COVERED CANDY COATED CHEWING GUM

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5 cents the Ounce
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If your neighborhood store can't supply you send us 10c. for sample packet.
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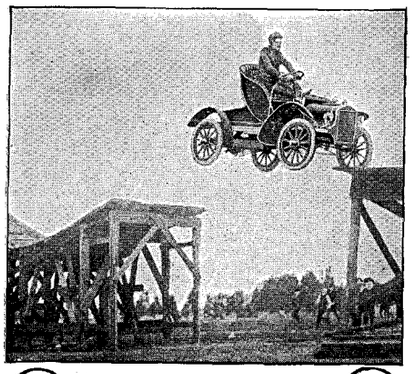


That the structural strength of the Cadillac is much greater than ordinary service requires is shown in the fact that this machine was the only one found to stand the strain of "Leaping the Gap," as pictured above. Either the axles or frame of all other machines tried bent under the heavy impact. With the

CADILLAC

Runabout shown (a regular stock car) the performer is making repeated trips without the slightest damage to his machine.

While this proves nothing to the person who wants an automobile to meet ordinary conditions of road travel, it does show that the strength of the Cadillac is never found wanting, no matter what the test.

This and the many other sterling qualities of the Cadillac will be cheerfully demonstrated by your nearest dealer, whose address we will send upon request. Let us also send our Illustrated Booklet A D.

Model K, 10 h. p. Runabout (shown above), $750.
Model M, Light Touring Car $950.
Model H, 30 h. p. Touring Car $2,500.
All prices f. o. b. Detroit. Lamps not included.

Cadillac Motor Car Co.,
Detroit, Mich.
Member A. L. A. M.

CURRENT POETRY.

The Thrush.

BY WILLIAM ASPENWALL BRADLEY.

Spirit of summer silence and the sweet
Still silver voice of sylvan solitudes,
Who singst so well the wistful woodland moods
Of forest glades where sun and shadow meet
And dance and waver, mingle and retreat,
The sound of sun-plashed waters at the rim
Of dripping fountains, and the half-heard hymn
Of earth at evening after noontide heat;
Sweet seeker of the secret heart of things,
Perplexed and pensive, poignant unto tears,
Poet whose passions, tunéd to the flute,
Are turned to sighing with the passing years,
Maker of music on life's subtlest strings—
Without thy song man's heart must still be mute!

—*From Appleton's Magazine* (June).

Midsummer.

BY L. M. MONTGOMERY.

The world is in its splendor of a lavish, fair outflowering,
And in the idle valleys the dreams are thick and sweet,
While every wind from golden west and purple south is showering
The petals of the roses all about our gypsy feet.

In every glen and dingle, in every poppied meadow,
Is upgathered all the ripeness and the sweetness of the year;
All the hills are drunk with sunshine, all the woodways pranked with shadow.
Oh, the best that ever artist limned or poet sung is here!

—*From The Outing Magazine* (July).

The Nereid.

BY MADISON CAWEIN.

I saw one night a Nereid white
Arise from her coral caves.
Her sea-green curls were pale with pearls,
And her limbs were veiled with the waves.
Through the moonlit foam I saw her come
Up the billow-haunted shore,
And faint and sweet I heard her feet,
Foam-like, through the surf's long roar;
While ever the wind and the rolling waves
Kept time to her song of ocean caves,
That she sang to her harp of mist and moon,
Of moonbeam shell, this ocean tune:—

II

"Come follow, come follow, to caverns hollow,
That sound with the sighing sea!
Come follow me o'er the waters hoar!—
Come away, come away with me!
Come follow, oh, follow, to grottoes hollow,
And caves that are ocean-whist,
Where the sea-weeds twine and the star-fish shine,
And the rosy corals twist.

III

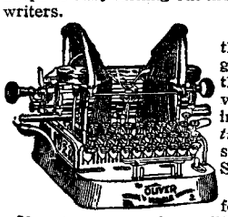
"Come follow me home on the wandering foam,
That rolls my world above!
My bosom shall bear thee safely where

We are in the Market for Young Men

IT doesn't particularly matter to us whether you are twenty-one years old or sixty years young—the vital thing is that you're thoroughly *alive*.

You must be alive to a *real opportunity* for making *good money*.

We've got a business that's growing so fast it keeps *us* busy turning out the goods—Oliver Typewriters.



In order to handle this great and rapidly growing business to the best possible advantage, we are building up a *sales organization* covering every section of the United States.

Now, here's our offer to *you:*

If you are properly qualified for this work, we will just *draw a line* around your territory, and make you the exclusive representative of the Oliver Typewriter *in that field.*

If you are already employed we will permit you to handle our business "on the side," in which case you ought to add at least $300 a year to your present salary, and at the same time receive a free course in the Oliver School of Practical Salesmanship.

—Or, if you are in a position to give us your whole time, you can, if you will, make $300 a month or more—$3600 a year or better.

That sounds good, doesn't it?

The proof that these figures are conservative is furnished by the experience of hundreds of those who are now selling Oliver Typewriters in exclusive territory.

The OLIVER Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer

is compact, swift, durable, versatile. It is a *visible* writer. Its *alignment* is perfect. Its *manifolding* power is *enormous.*

It's the machine for speed, for accuracy, for beautiful, perfect work. It's a masterpiece of mechanical construction.

Applications for territory are pouring into our office rapidly from every section of the United States, and if you wish to become a local agent for the Oliver it is *imperative* that you write *at once.*

Decide quickly and get your application in by the *first mail.*

Every tick of the clock lessens your chances.

Address

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.
130 Wabash Ave., Chicago

INCOME OF 5% PER ANNUM ON SUMS OF $100 OR MORE, WITHDRAWABLE AFTER ONE YEAR.

SECURED by first mortgage on New York City improved real estate, and a guarantee fund of 10% of the face value of all mortgages in force.

This corporation is subject to examination by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY
(Established 1888)
38 Park Row New York City

North Dakota
Investments
First Mortgage Farm Loans

Large or small amounts. Send for descriptive list of on-hand loans, as also our Investment Booklet, entitled

"We're Right On the Ground"

with full particulars relative to our business methods, etc. We have been selling these Mortgages for 23 years and have never lost a dollar for a customer or ourselves. We will be pleased to put you in the way of finding out all about us and our securities. We handle only High Grade Investments. Write for further and full information.

E. J. LANDER & CO.
Box 8 Grand Forks, N. D.

4% Add 1% to the Dividend Add 25% to the Income 5%

IF your savings now yield 4 per cent., and we pay you 5 per cent., we increase your *income* 25 per cent. Before you deal with us we shall expect to satisfy you of our unquestioned reliability. Let us place the matter before you properly by correspondence.

Assets, $1,750,000.
Established 13 years.
Banking Dept. Supervision.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN CO. NEW YORK CITY

Earnings paid from day received to day withdrawn.
Letters of inquiry solicited and promptly answered.

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
Times Bldg., Broadway, New York

A charming and helpful book for girls by FRANCES E. WILLARD. "It breathes the best thoughts and the noblest emotions of its gifted author." Handsomely bound in cloth. Price, $1 HOW TO WIN
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

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The sea-nymphs dream of love.
They will lie at thy feet and thy heart shall beat
To the music of their sighs;
They will lean to thy face and, like stars, thou shalt trace
Their radiant, love-lit eyes.

IV

"Come away, come away! where, under the spray,
The haliötis glows,
The nautilus gleams and the sponge-grove dreams,
And the crimson dulse like sunset streams,
And the coral-forest grows.
Come away to my caves, my emerald caves,
From the moon and the sun deep hid!
Forget the world, down under the waves—
The world of the man that sighs and slaves—
Forget the world, there under the waves,
In the arms of a Nereid!"

—*From The Smart Set* (August).

Wanderlied.

BY MARJORIE L. C. PICKTHALL.

O west of all the westward roads that woo ye to their winding,
O south of all the southward ways that call ye to the sea,
There's a little lonely garden that would pay ye for the finding
With a fairy-ring within it and an old thorn tree.

O there upon the brink of morn the thrushes would be calling,
And the little lilting linnets, sure they'd wake me from the dead
With the lime-trees all in blossom and the soft leaf-shadows falling
O there I'd have a place at last to lay my head.

O would I had a swallow's wings, for then I'd fly and find it,
O would I had a swallow's heart, for then I'd love to roam.
With an orchard on the hillside and an old, old man to mind it,
It's there I'd lift my lodge at last, and make my home.

O there I'd see the tide come in along the whispering reaches,
O there I'd lie and watch the sails go shining to the west,
And where the firwood follows on the wide unswerving beaches;
O there I'd lay me down at last and take my rest.

—*From The American Magazine* (August).

PERSONAL.

A Wife for a Prince of Siam.—When it is a matter of uxorial dignity, *Leslie's Weekly* is of the opinion that the American girl, even to secure a titled foreigner for a husband, will unhesitatingly decline to become "one of many." For that reason it offers no encouragement to Prince Low Get Sing, of Siam, who, it reports, is in this country on the hunt for a sixty-fourth wife. Says *Leslie's Weekly*:

Titled foreigners who have come to this country to secure American wives—and to replenish their purses—have usually been anxious to have themselves regarded as, at least legally, single men. These fortune-seekers of high rank have heretofore hailed from the Occident, where the social ideas of modern civilization prevail. But now magnates of the Orient, where they have different notions from ours, also show a disposition to enter this fascinating field of endeavor. The only royal personage this country is likely to have within its borders this year has arrived in California from the Far East on matrimonial enterprise bent. He is Prince Low Get Sing, of Siam, and it is reported that he has been creating a furor on the Pacific Coast by his search for an American young lady who will be willing to become his sixty-fourth wife. The Prince appears to be an intelligent man, and he condescends to wear Western attire, but he has not as yet adopted Western views on the subject of polygamy. He does not seem to have entered on his quest solely for the purpose of

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Where we have no dealer we sell by mail. Mattress shipped by express, prepaid, same day check is received. Beware of imitations; look for the name of Ostermoor and our trade mark label sewn on the end.

OSTERMOOR & COMPANY 119 Elizabeth St., New York — Tear off this Coupon

Without obligation on my part, please send me your 144-page illustrated book, "The Test of Time," so that I may learn by word and picture the wonderful sleep-inducing properties of the Ostermoor Mattress. Also please send me name of the Ostermoor dealer here.

Name.....

Address.....

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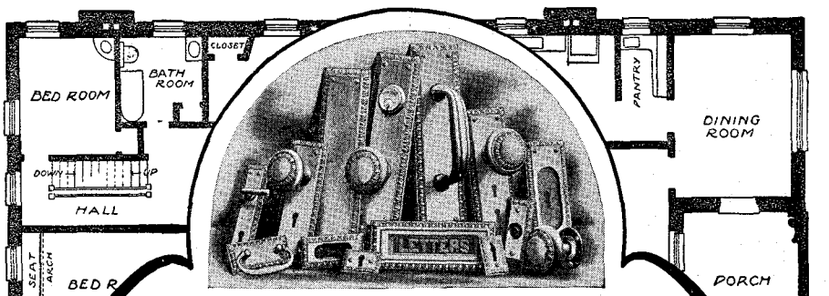
OSTERMOOR

It wouldn't be fair to the Ostermoor or to you to attempt to describe it in this small space, or tell how it is built of soft, springy, uniform Ostermoor sheets which can never lose their shape or get lumpy. Therefore we want to send the book and tell you of *thirty nights' free trial* and the exclusive Ostermoor features. Fill out the coupon and the book will be sent by return mail. It will be worth your while.

Sizes and Prices	
2 feet 6 in. wide, 25 lbs.	$8.35
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.	10.00
3 feet 6 in. wide, 35 lbs.	11.70
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.	13.35
4 feet 6 in. wide, 45 lbs.	15.00

All 6 feet 3 inches long.
Express Charges Prepaid.
In two parts, 50 cents extra

OSTERMOOR & CO., 119 Elizabeth Street, New York
Canadian Agency: Ideal Bedding Co., Ltd., Montreal



The Plan of Your New Home

may be safely left in the hands of your architect, but your own taste should be reflected in matters of important decorative detail. One of these is the selection of Hardware Trimmings. Because they are permanent and prominent they are hardly less important than pictures and tapestries.

SARGENT'S Artistic Hardware

offers a wide range of decorative possibility, and the real economy of life long wear.

Sargent's Easy Spring Locks are most positive in action; most permanent in service.

"Sargent's Book of Designs" enables you to select with surety and satisfaction hardware trimmings in keeping with any style of architecture or any character of interior finish. It is sent complimentary.

SARGENT & CO., 160 Leonard Street, New York.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

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HIS "Thousand Dollar" FURNACE

IN the good old summer time thoughts of *saving* money on winter coal bills ought to be as refreshing as zephyrs from pine woods. The ***Underfeed*** way is not only the *rational way of burning coal, and this* modern Peck-Williamson Furnace not only *consumes* smoke and gases, but it gets *as much heat* out of the *cheapest* coal as the same amount of *highest grade* anthracite will yield. Can you figure that out in dollars? The *difference* in cost is *yours*. The

PECK-WILLIAMSON UNDERFEED FURNACE

Saves 1-2 to 2-3 on Coal Bills

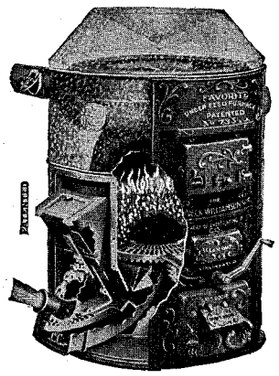
With the old-fashioned Over-feeds, much money is *burned up*, as *considerable* heat *goes to waste* up the chimney. The **Underfeed** plan *saves at the coal bin.* We have hundreds of voluntary testimonials, eloquent proofs of that furnace truth. Here's a late one—Dr. F. M. Garrett, of Liberty Center, Ind., writes:

"Your furnace is all right, a great fuel saver, and the one you placed in our residence last year gave us the very best of satisfaction. IF WE COULD NOT GET ANOTHER ONE I WOULD NOT HAVE THIS ONE REMOVED FOR A THOUSAND DOLLARS."

In time of warmth prepare for cold. Our heating plans and services of our Engineering Department are yours—FREE.

Send for the **Underfeed** booklet, which gives full description of this wonderful furnace, and is filled with fac-simile testimonials from those who *know* its worth. Write to-day, giving name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

THE PECK-WILLIAMSON CO.
304 W. Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.
Mr. Dealer, let us send you our dividend making offer.



X-Rayview showing galvanized casing, and "cut-out" illustrating how fresh coal is forced up through the grate, with fire and flame on top of coal.

Huyler's

SIGNATURE ON ANY PACKAGE IS A GUARANTEE AS TO PURITY, QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

THERE ARE MANY COCOAS & CHOCOLATES, BUT *Huyler's*

COCOA AND CHOCOLATES

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED EVERYWHERE AS BEING SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS - MADE IN THE SAME CAREFUL MANNER AND AS

FRESH - PURE - DELICIOUS

AS *Huyler's* WORLD FAMED CANDIES.

QUALITY & PRICE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

YOUR GROCER CAN SUPPLY YOU.

INSIST ON GETTING IT.

Henry Clayton Haff, Skipper.—"Glorious old 'Hank' Haff," in the words of the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "has made his last voyage." To lovers of yachting he was well known as one of America's foremost skippers. His fame in this calling began some forty years ago, and was later greatly enhanced by his successful defense of the *America's* cup, of which the New York *Sun* writes:

Captain Haff's first experience in defending the *America's* cup was obtained when he was one of the crew of the *Mischief* in her easy victories over the Canadian sloop *Atalanta*, but it was that master hand at cup-holding, Gen. Charles J. Paine, who brought him into prominence in 1887 as sailing master of the *Volunteer*. . . . He was a popular idol of the day.

His victories with the *Defender* over the *Valkyrie III.* deepened the popular conviction that he was the greatest of all racing skippers. It was well understood that in the contest between the *Vigilant* and the *Valkyrie I.* he had been put aside by reason of his commanding the *Colonia*, which was defeated in the trial races.

Finally came the battles of the *Columbia* and the *Reliance* with Sir Thomas Lipton's admired collection of *Shamrocks*, and it was found that the old man had been forced to give way to a younger rival, Barr. Then arose the Volatile Thomas W. Lawson with his rejected *Independence*, and he made Haff skipper. The old man's nerve and judgment were still good, as those who saw his handling of his vessel off Newport in a trial race when she lost her topmast can testify; but his day had passed, and with the retirement of the *Independence* he became a mere onlooker, and an "expert" whose opinions helped to enliven the columns of a newspaper.

A Veteran of the Revolution.—In the course of its comments on the celebration of Bunker Hill Day in Massachusetts, the Boston *Transcript* recalls an interesting story of the last survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill. He lived to hear of the earlier battles of the Civil War, we are told, being at his death a centenarian of six years standing. *The Transcript* says:

His name was Ralph Farnham, and he was born in York County, Me., in 1756, making him just nineteen years old on Bunker Hill Day. In 1860 he was invited to this city, where, at the age of 104 years, a testimonial concert was given in his behalf in Tremont Temple. Among the experiences of his last days was his presentation to the Prince of Wales, on his tour through this country. The present king of England has thus seen a soldier who fought in the first great battle in the war which resulted in the severance from the British crown of a Colonial possession under whose free flag to-day live a majority of all the people of the world who speak the English language. To the present generation this severance seems in the remote past, and yet in the lives of this old man and the present king the period is bridged across.

A Home-Staying War Hero.—Kenosha, Wis., according to the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, boasts of a man who, tho willing to enlist at the time of the Civil War, served his country just as conscientiously while remaining at home. When the first call came in 1861 he was but thirty-two years old, and doing well in material ways. Upon trying to enlist, however, he was declared by the surgeons not strong enough to be a soldier. The *Inter Ocean* continues:

Denied the opportunity to offer his life on the battle-field to keep all the stars in Old Glory's azure field, he determined to do what he could. Week by week, and month by month, and year by year,

The Wonder Is

THAT so many women will continue to waste their energies using the old fashioned corn broom, when a Bissell sweeper can be bought so cheaply, and which makes sweeping a pleasure instead of a positive drudgery.

We cannot tell in a small advertisement all the comforts a

BISSELL

will bring you, but briefly, it will do your sweeping in one-quarter of the time the corn broom requires, and with 95 per cent. less effort. Confines all the dust, brightens and preserves your carpets and rugs, and will last longer than fifty corn brooms. Makes no noise, can be used in the sick room, cleans deeply and thoroughly.

The name BISSELL marks the genuine. Price $2.50 to $5.00. Sold by all first-class dealers.

Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co.
Grand Rapids, Mich. Dept. 38A.
(Largest Sweeper Makers in the World.)

Buy a BISSELL now, send us the purchase slip and receive a neat, useful gift.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

For All Ages

2nd—"*The school boy with his shining morning face.*"

Is a complete pure food, which builds up the brain, bones and muscles, and promotes healthy growth of the entire system. All of Nature's mineral phosphates are retained. Helpful in meeting the strains put upon the growing child of school age. Also as a table drink, far superior to tea, coffee and cocoa, for the whole family.

Pure milk and the extracts of selected malted grains. A delicious food-drink is ready in a moment by simply stirring the powder in water. In Lunch Tablet form also, a healthy confection for children, recommended by physicians. Excellent as a lunch at recess.

A sample, vest pocket lunch case, also booklet, giving valuable recipes, sent if requested. At all druggists.

ASK FOR HORLICK'S; others are imitations.

Horlicks's Malted Milk Co.,
Racine, Wis., U. S. A.
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he set aside a portion of his income for the nation, giving it not as a tax exacted by law, but voluntarily. He was active in caring for the families of men in the field and for the men themselves when they came home sick or wounded. . . .

And apparently the more he gave the more he had to give. The more he spent for his country and its defenders the more he prospered. He was able to be a large contributor to the monument which the Grand Army of the Republic erected to Dr. Stephenson, its founder. He was able to spend $12,000 on medals for soldiers, and $25,000 on a memorial to the soldiers of his own county, in addition to countless personal benefactions whose total is unknown but certainly runs into scores of thousands.

Ten or twelve years ago he began to entertain on some summer day all the old soldiers who would come. At first the invitations were confined to Kenosha. Later they were extended to neighboring towns, and finally to Milwaukee and Chicago as well. For the comfort and entertainment of the guests ample provision is made.

The last of these "birthday celebrations," as Mr. Simmons calls them, was held on June 16. Corporal Tanner, now head of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Bishop Fallows were the principal speakers, and the guests and spectators numbered several thousands."

The Kansas Senatorial "Hoodoo."—*M. A. P. in America* recalls that the recently appointed Senator from Kansas, Judge A. W. Benson, arrived in Washington on the 13th of June. This date, in the opinion of many of the superstitious, thinks the *M. A. P.*, was very ill-chosen, particularly in view of the ill-fated "succession" which has been the lot of the Senatorial chair which he will fill. Some of the history of the office is given in *M. A. P.*:

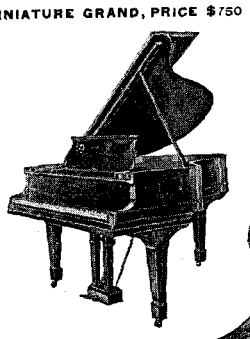
The seat to which Senator Benson succeeded is known as the "Lane succession." That every man who has occupied the seat from the election of "Jim" Lane in 1861, and who shot himself through the head on the streets of Leavenworth, Kan., to the present time, has met with disaster, ruin, or calamity, is a matter of history. Previous to the appointment of Senator Benson, ten men had represented Kansas in the "Lane succession," and without a single exception not one of them had been able to escape the "hoodoo." F. D. Coburn, to whom Governor Hoch tendered the Senatorship directly following the resignation of Senator Burton, refused the appointment. He is a very superstitious man. There is hardly a nook or corner in his office at Topeka that is not adorned with horseshoes. Mr. Coburn would cross the street through slush or mud at any time to acquire an old rusty piece of metal that had adorned the hoof of a horse.

"And I am not ashamed of my superstition," said Secretary Coburn, when questioned. "For ages horseshoes have been a symbol of good luck, and why should I try to discredit the belief? Isn't my office full of horseshoes, and haven't I just been offered the most exalted office at the hands of the State of Kansas, one that every politician in the State is anxious to fill? Still, I feel that it would be unwise for me to accept. Do not try to convince me, however, that horseshoes are not lucky."

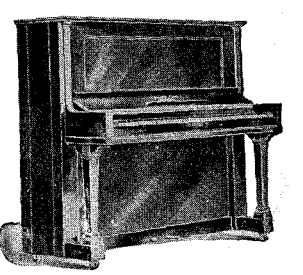
Differing Ways of Reaching Fame.—*The Saturday Evening Post* has found in the lives of two men who have recently been prominently before the public, a chance to philosophize upon the futility of judging of a man's future record from the record he makes at college. These two men whom it takes for a text were members of the same college fraternity in the chapter at De Pauw University in Indiana. Contrasting their careers, both in and after college, *The Saturday Evening Post* continues:

One man, who was a part of this high-thinking group of students in the later seventies, was known to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the organization. He was recognized by the others as a sweet

MINIATURE GRAND, PRICE $750



VERTEGRAND, PRICE $500



The

Steinway

Reputation

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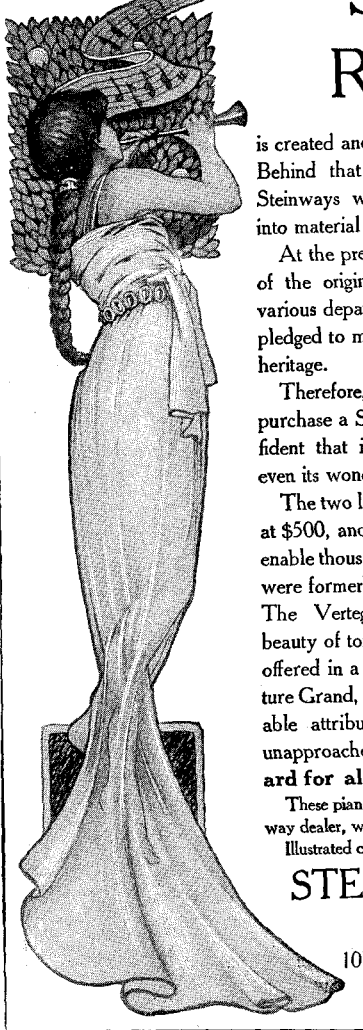

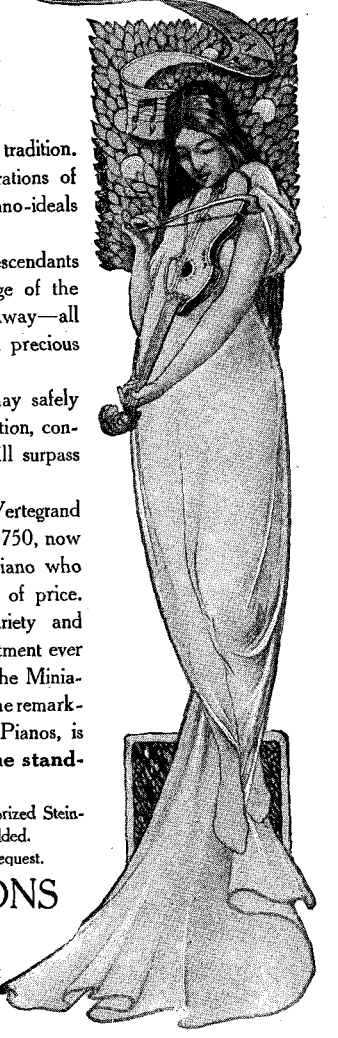

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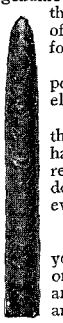

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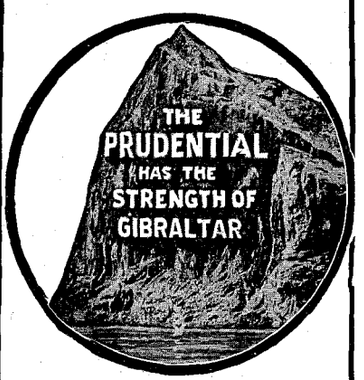

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soul: but he dreamed too much like a poet and had too nearly the dress and manners of the exquisite. Frequently the others labored with him in brotherly spirit and in an effort to boost his standing in Greek and mathematics, for his marks were seldom up to the high standard maintained by this fraternity chapter. There was a constant slight sense of disappointment in him, and it was feared that he would settle down as city attorney at Marion, or in some such rut far below the ambitious stratum of success in which all the others were expected to live in after-life.

This man from whom least was expected has made a greater success than any of the other seventeen students who used to worry about his future. He is Willis Vandevanter, formerly Chief Justice of Wyoming, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, admired by the President, once picked to fill a contemplated vacancy in the Cabinet which did not occur, and now on the bench of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth District, only a short step from the United States Supreme Court.

Chronologically just ahead of Vandevanter in this same chapter of ambitious youth was another man about whom there was not the least fear by his fellows. A brilliant future was marked out for him with much confidence. He did become a United States Senator. His name was Joseph Ralph Burton; he went to Kansas; and lately Willis Vandevanter pronounced the sentence that he should be confined for a term of years in jail.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

An Unfair Way.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, has been talking about the various methods in use at the mines for weighing coal. Of one method, a method of the past, he said:

"This method was long ago abandoned on account of its unfairness. It was most unfair. The fist and pound method, in fact, was scarcely worse.

"The fist and pound method originated, they say, in Scranton. A simple-minded old lady ran a grocery store there. A man came in one day and asked for a pound of bacon. The old lady cut off a generous chunk of bacon, and then, going to weigh it, found that she had mislaid her pound weight.

" 'Dear me,' she said, 'I can't find my pound weight anywhere.'

"The man, seeing that there was about two pounds in the chunk cut off, said hastily:

" 'Never mind. My fist weighs a pound.'

"And he put the bacon on one side of the scales and his fist on the other. The two, of course, just balanced.

" 'It looks kind o' large for a pound, don't it?' asked the old lady, as she wrapped the bacon up.

" 'It does look large,' said the man, as he tucked the meat under his arm. 'Still——'

"But just then the old lady found her pound weight.

" 'Ah,' she said in a relieved voice, 'now we can prove this business. Put it on here again.'

"But the man wisely refrained from putting the bacon on the scales to be tested. He put on his fist again instead. And his fist, you may be sure, just balanced the pound weight.

"The old lady was much pleased.

" 'Well done,' she said, 'and here's a couple o' red herrin' for yer skill and honesty.' "—*New York Sun.*

The Lazy Paleface.—According to a well-known railroad man, interested in construction in the West, the Indian, tho himself not overly fond of work, evinces the greatest contempt for the indolent white man. To sit by and watch the latter toil is to the red man a source of never-failing pleasure.

A number of Blackfeet in Montana were, according to this railroad man, one day squatting on the ground watching a group of laborers who were constructing a grade for a branch line in that State. In their laconic fashion they were commenting upon the workmen and their work, when a surveyor, riding on a bicycle, the first the Indians had ever seen, came along. He had left the train at the

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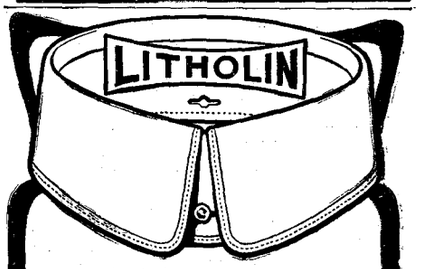

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last station and was going to the fort, a little farther on.

The Blackfeet watched the wheelman without a word until he had passed beyond a hill. Then they expressed their sentiments with regard to him.

"Ugh!" grunted one, "white man heap lazy."

"Yes," assented another, "white man heap lazy. Sit down and walk."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Diagnosis by Elimination.—PATIENT—"But are you sure I have appendicitis?"

DOCTOR—"I am; my other patients have all left town for the summer."—*New York Sun.*

"Unsight, Unseen."—Secretary Shaw recently told a story on Representative Smith, of Iowa, when the latter was a fledgling attorney and anxious to make a reputation for himself. A prisoner was brought before the bar in a criminal court in Iowa, but he was not represented by a lawyer.

"Where is your lawyer?" inquired the judge who presided.

"I have none," responded the prisoner.

"Why haven't you?"

"Haven't any money to pay a lawyer."

"Do you want a lawyer?" asked the judge.

"Yes, your Honor."

"There is Mr. Walter I. Smith, John Brown, George Green," said the judge, pointing to a lot of young attorneys who were about the court waiting for something to turn up, "and Mr. Alexander is out in the corridor."

The prisoner eyed the budding attorneys in the court-room, and after a critical survey stroked his chin and said, "Well, I guess I will take Mr. Alexander."—*St. Paul Pioneer-Post.*

Bridget Whist.—"Phwere hov yez been this avenin'?" asks O'Tunder, of O'Toole.

"Sure, I've been playing Bridget whist. 'Tis a foine game, it is."

"Bridget whist? An' how do yez play thot?"

"Oi sit in the kitchen wid Bridget and ate pie an' cake an' chicken, an' when Bridget hears the mistress comin' she says, 'Whist'!' and Oi hide in the panthry."—*Judge.*

The Shirtwaist Again.—"Yes, everybody works, even father."

"What's he doing?"

"Oh, he's punching holes in the lawn-tennis net to make material for sister's new shirtwaist."—*Indianapolis News.*

Averting a Tragedy.—THE GREATER HALF: "Here's a sad affair; a young man about to lead his betrothed to the altar was run down and killed by an express train."

THE LESSER HALF (*absent-mindedly*): "What a narrow escape!"—*Life.*

His Journey.—BEENAWAY—"Let me see! About Nogoodson—when I left he was going from bad to worse, and——"

STAIDHOME—"It subsequently developed that he had no return coupon."—*Puck.*

The Churchly Name for It.—"Ah understan' dat Deacon Jones has bin charged wid chicken-stealin'—an' he wuz a pillah ob de chu'ch, wuzn't he?"

"No; he wuzn't a pillah. He turned out ter be wot dey call de nave."—*Judge.*

Pounds and Quires.—"Judging from Miss Thumperton's treatment of the organ," sarcastically remarked the choirmaster, who objected to the new organist engaged by the rector, "you prefer to buy your music by the pound."

"Well," replied the rector, quietly, "It isn't always supplied by the choir."—*The Catholic Standard and Times.*

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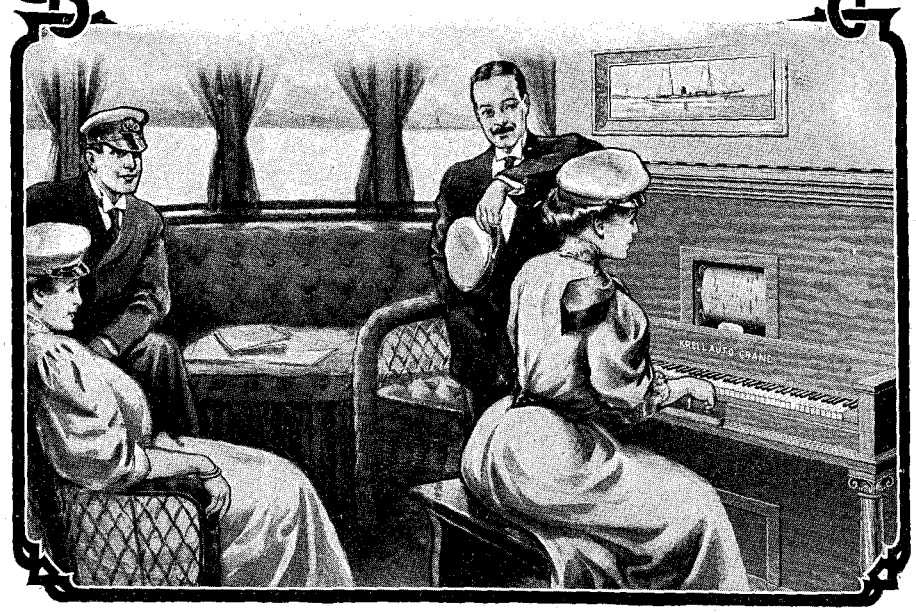

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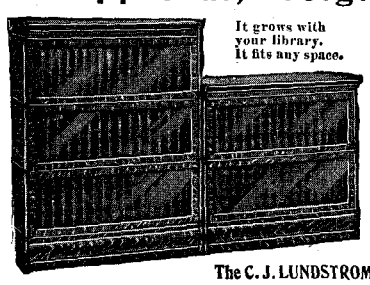

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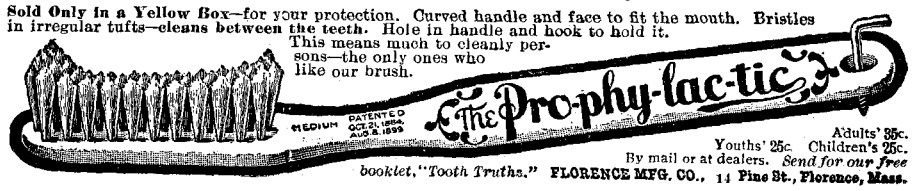

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Lever's Leave.—Like the gentlemen in his novels, the Irish writer, Charles Lever, carried his responsibilities with audacious ease.

In 1869, when he was cousul at Trieste, he paid a visit to England. On his arrival, says his latest biographer, Edmund Downey, he called on Lord Lytton. The two novelists chatted for some time, and at length Lord Lytton said:

"I am so glad for many reasons to see you here. You will have an opportunity presently of meeting your chief, Clarendon. I expect him every moment."

Lever was aghast. He recollected suddenly that he had left Trieste without obtaining formal leave. He endeavored to excuse himself to Lytton—he had to be off—he was very sorry, but— While he was explaining, the Minister for Foreign Affairs was announced.

"Ah, Lever!" said Lord Clarendon, in surprise. "I did not know you had left Trieste."

"No, my lord. The fact is," said the ready Lever, "I thought it would be more respectful if I came and asked your lordship personally for leave."—*Youth's Companion.*

Fined the Dead Man.—The judge's decision in a case settled a few years ago in Millinocket, Me., probably will not serve as a precedent, but no exception to it was reported.

An Italian laborer was killed while at work on a dam at the pulp-mills. At the hearing before the local justice there was found in a pocket a roll of bills containing $25, and hidden in one of the bootlegs was found a dirk knife.

As there was no probate court within many miles of the town, the judge was at a loss to know what disposal should be made of the money. Finally he hit upon the solution. The court took charge of the money and fined the corpse $25 for carrying concealed weapons.—*Boston Herald.*

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The Antiseptic Baby and the Prophylactic Pup
Were playing in the garden when the Bunny gamboled up;
They looked upon the Creature with a loathing undisguised—
It wasn't Disinfected and it wasn't Sterilized.

They said it was a Microbe and a Hotbed of Disease,
They steamed it in a vapor of a thousand odd degrees;
They froze it in a freezer that was cold as Banished Hope,
And washed it in permanganate, with carbolated soap.

In sulfureted hydrogen they steeped its wiggly ears;
They trimmed its frisky whiskers with a pair of hard-boiled shears;
They donned their rubber mittens and they took it by the hand
And 'lected it a member of the Fumigated Band.

There's not a Micrococcus in the garden where they play;
They swim in pure iodoform a dozen times a day;
And each imbibes his rations from a Hygienic Cup—
The Bunny and the Baby and the Prophylactic Pup.

—*Woman's Home Companion.*

He Spoke His Mind.—Two Irish farmers who had not seen each other for a long time met at a fair. They had a lot of things to tell each other. "Shure, it's married I am," said Murphy.

"You don't tell me so," said Moran.

"Faix, yes," said Murphy, "and I've got a fine healthy bhoy which the neighbors say is the very picture of me."

Moran looked for a moment at Murphy, who was not, to say the least, remarkable for his good looks, and then said: "Och, well, what is the harum so long as the child's healthy?"—*Dublin Gazette.*

Punctual.—MABEL—"Auntie, our school has just joined the 'Guild of Deportment.'"

AUNT—"Indeed. Then what is your arm doing on the table?"

MABEL—"Oh, but we don't start till Monday!"—*Punch.*

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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

July 20.—A treaty of peace between Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras is signed on board the American cruiser *Marblehead*.

July 21.—Major Alfred Dreyfus receives the cross of the Legion of Honor on the spot where he had been degraded.

Walter Wellman establishes wireless telegraphic communication from Dawes Island, Spitzbergen, and announces that he will be ready in August to start for the pole in his air-ship.

July 22.—The Czar dissolves the Douma and places St. Petersburg under semi-martial law. Peter Stolypin is appointed Premier to succeed Goremykin.

July 23.—Members of the recently dissolved Douma hold a meeting at Vibourg, Finland, and adopt a manifesto to the people of Russia urging them to refuse to pay taxes or send conscripts to the army until the power of the parliament is restored. Maxim Kovalesky, head of the Russian delegation at the Interparliamentary Conference in London, announces the withdrawal of his delegation in view of the Douma's dissolution, and the English Premier, Campbell-Bannerman, cries out, "La Douma est morte, vive la Douma!"

The Pan-American Congress holds its first session in Rio de Janeiro.

A detachment of the constabulary is driven back by a band of Pulajanes near Braners, Leyte, P. I., and Lieutenant Worswick and twelve privates are killed.

July 24.—Terrorists publish the death sentence for the Czar.

Mr. Root and Baron de Rio Branco are elected honorary presidents of the Pan-American Congress at Rio.

The Interparliamentary Union in London amends Mr. Bryan's rider to the model peace treaty and then adopts it. America's armament is declared to be reasonable.

July 25.—The sessions of the Interparliamentary Union at London are ended. Resolutions are adopted relating to the limitations of contraband of war.

Political discontent in Persia assumes considerable proportions, the people demanding reforms.

July 26.—The Pan-American Congress passes resolutions thanking President Roosevelt and President Diaz of Mexico, for their good offices in settling the disputes of Central America.

King Edward receives William J. Bryan at a private audience.

The commission recently appointed to revise the Chinese legal code recommends that trial by jury and the employment of attorneys to argue cases be adopted.

Domestic.

July 20.—The opening of the bids for the 2 per-cent. Panama Canal bonds shows that the issue had been subscribed for several times over, and will bring an average of 103.94 or 103.96.

Winston Churchill opens his campaign for reform government in New Hampshire.

July 22.—Russell Sage dies at Lawrence Beach, Long Island.

The American Federation of Labor, from its headquarters in Washington, issues an appeal to organized labor to become active in independent politics.

Senator Dryden, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, discusses the desirability of his return to the Senate.

July 23.—President Roosevelt receives members of the Republican Congress Committee at Sagamore Hill, and plans for the coming campaign are discussed.

Senator Penrose discusses the Pennsylvania situation with the President at Oyster Bay.

July 24.—Samuel Gompers sends out from Washington an appeal for $2,000,000 for campaign funds from laboring men.

President Nicholls, of the United Mine Workers, accepts the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Lackawana District.

San Francisco public schools are reopened for the first time since the earthquake and fire.

July 25.—Mayor Tom Johnson, in Cleveland, is ordered to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in violating an injunction forbidding the tearing up of street-railway tracks which he was supervising.

A strike of the freight-handlers at Oakland, Cal., increases the congestion and confusion at the freight stations in San Francisco.

President Westinghouse, of the Westinghouse company, is assailed by directors at the company meeting and charged with using company funds to launch private enterprises.

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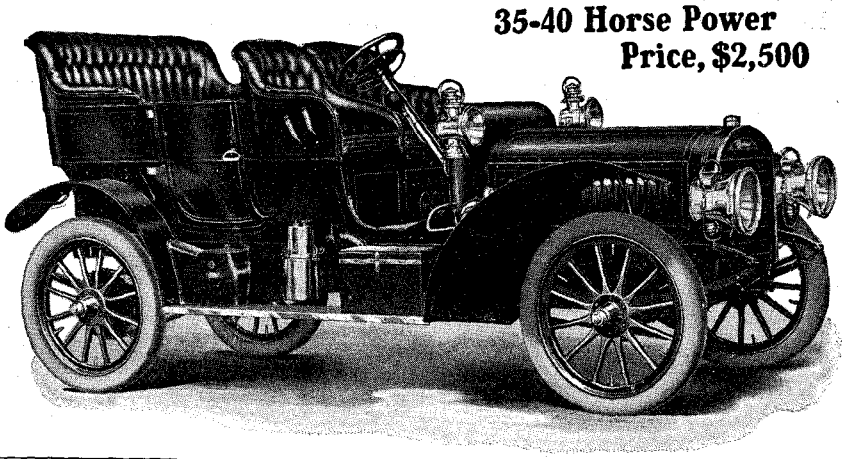

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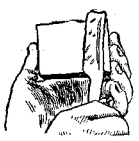

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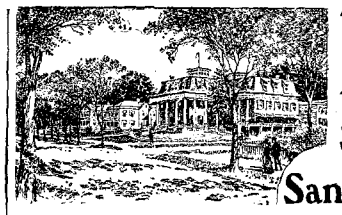

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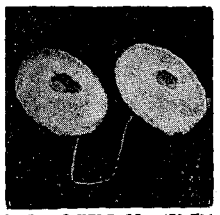

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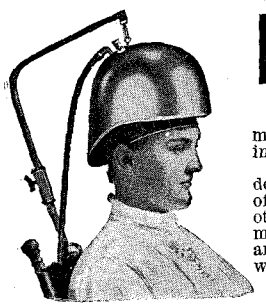

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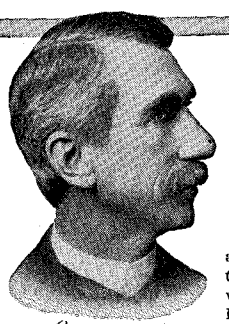

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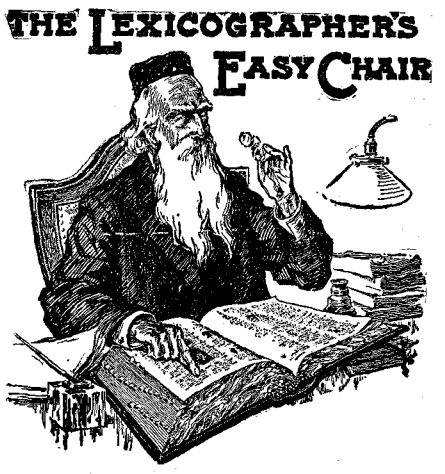

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"S. P. L.," Denver, Colo.—"(1) Which is correct or the better usage, 'The house is building' or 'is being built'? (2) What is the significance of the prefix 'The' to distinguished characters in Irish history—*The O'Neil, The O'Connell*, etc.? (3) Is not the word 'got' superfluous in most cases when used?—'He has *got* a fine carriage;' 'I have *got* to go home to-night.' (4) What is the name and meaning of the sign < as used in the Standard Dictionary? (5) Financial reporters speak of the *technical* position of the stock market being so and so (good, for instance)—what precise meaning do they wish to convey by the word *technical*?"

(1) Although grammarians object to such constructions as *is being built* on the ground that "built," being a past participle implying completed action can not be linked with the progressive present "is being," they have become idiomatic, and permanently fixed in the language. "Is building" is preferable grammatically. (2) *The* O'Neil is the O'Neil of many O'Neils constituting the tribe—the chief. The chiefs of the Highland-Scotch clans were similarly designated. (3) The word *got* is superfluous in the first sentence if simple possessive is implied. "I have got," expressive of compulsion, as used in the second sentence, has become idiomatic in colloquial usage. "I must go" and "I have to go" express the same idea, and, being briefer, are better; "have got" is pleonastic, the "got" can well be spared in every-day speech. (4) This sign has various meanings. In mathematics it means "less than"; in zoology it means "less than equivalent to." The Standard Dictionary adopted the sign to indicate "derived from." (5) The word *technical*, as used in Wall-Street parlance, implies manipulation. A *technical market* exists when prices are raised or lowered, not because of any real changes in the value of stocks, or because of favoring or unfavoring general conditions, but simply by 'professional' bidding up and down of stocks, irrespective of values.

"T. S.,'" Detroit, Mich.—"Will you please state how the French word 'honni' is spelled at the present time? On the Order of the Garter it is spelled with one 'n' and with i and y ending. You see we have four kinds of spelling: 'honny', 'honni,' 'hony' and 'honi.' Which of the four is the correct one? Is the commonly accepted rendering in English an exact translation of the French?"

The motto of the Order of the Garter is: *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* In modern French, however, the first word is spelled *honni* (masculine) or *honnie* (feminine), it being the past participle of the verb *honnir* which means to disgrace publicly. The accepted English rendering of the motto, "Evil be to him who evil thinks," is not an exact translation.

Taking No Chances.—An old Pennsylvania farmer, while on a visit to Philadelphia, was taken with a violent toothache, and, calling on a dentist, was informed that the tooth must be extracted and that he had better take gas for the operation.

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The dentist remarked, "Oh, you need not pay me until I have finished."

"I reckon not," replied the farmer, "but if you are going to make me unconscious, I thought I'd jest like to see how I stand."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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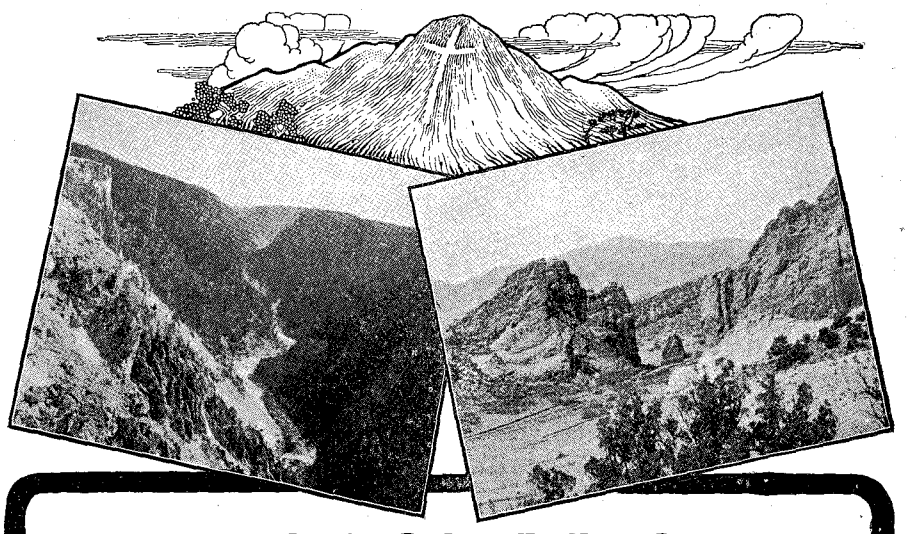

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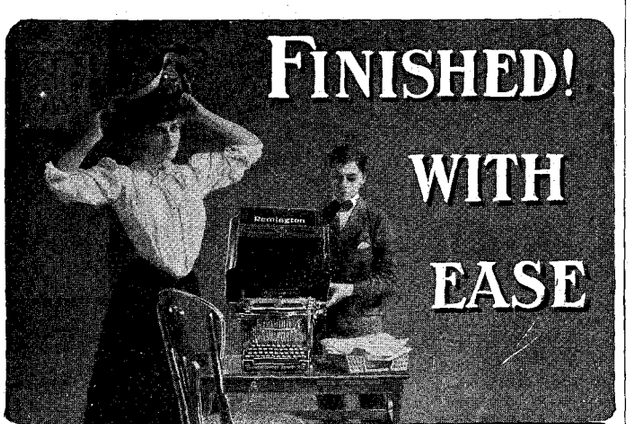

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